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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Senate Exposes Delaware Law

Germany Drops Wage Scales

Filipinos Present New Plans

Oxford Will Debate Chicago

Canada Learns Winter Flying

Mexico Finds Another Caruso

INCORPORATION laws of the State of Delaware are brought under fire in the Senate Banking Committee's investigation. Ferdinand Pecora, counsel, shows that these have come to base a strictly legal "racket." The Ford Company of Michigan is incorporated under them and escapes the Michigan tax on its cash surplus, as well as enjoying many special privileges. The failed Union Guardian Trust of Detroit worked through its Delaware-incorporated Union Commerce Trust Company. Multimillionaire corporations all over the United States are under charters Delaware sells them, which permit them as "foreign corporations" to escape many burdens in their own states. Even the Government's recovery bodies, which wanted boundless latitude, are incorporated in Delaware—But a new rectitude points straight toward wholesome changes.

¶ Germany sets up an entirely new order in its industrial life. Trade unions were abolished recently, and now wage scales are swept away. The employer becomes the leader in a new sense, unwritten confidence between employer and employees is affirmed, and the employer is put on his social honor. The new system, to become effective on May 1, second Labor Day of the Third Reich, gives employees right of appeal to a labor trustee. On its face the new scheme seems to outstrip anything the working world has known—It appears to base justice on the brotherhood of man.

¶ The Philippines allow the Hawes Cutting Act to expire without accepting its terms for the Islands' independence. On the day of expiration President Roosevelt receives two new proposals from Manuel L. Quezon, head of the mission. One proposal is for independence in two or three years with a 10-year preferential trade agreement. The other is for independence on July 4, 1940, with present trade relations continuing and the Government becoming gradually more autonomous—Freedom is a great thing, provided it meets the free ideas of the freed.

¶ Boston hears Sir Henry Wood, famous British conductor, declare the ideal orchestra is one consisting equally of men and women. Sir Henry, who comes from the Promenade concerts in London as guest conductor of the noted Boston Symphony Orchestra, doesn't like women as players of horns and trumpets, but otherwise finds them excellent orchestra members who work intelligently and produce a charming tone. He would give women an equal opportunity because of their musicianship, but that is not all—"I find a man works better if a woman is beside him."

¶ Secretary of State Cordell Hull concludes his good-will tour of South America and flings back his final message from Panama. By wholesale adherence to their pacts for peaceful settlements, he says, the nations of the Americas have made it impossible any longer to catalogue peace as a mere term of diplomacy. "War today is nothing less than murder and assassination—And this gospel must be carried to the uttermost parts of our lands."

¶ Oxford University and the University of Chicago prepare to debate with England and America listening in by international radio. The question of whether the profit motive should be eliminated from modern business will be discussed on Jan. 27 from 4:30 to 5 p.m. C. S. T. John Cripps, son of the British Labor leader, Sir Stafford Cripps, who advocates drastic profit reforms, and David Lewis will have the affirmative, with Vernon Lyon and Wells Burnette of Chicago supporting the negative—Elder statesmen might listen in and learn many things.

¶ Canada learns more of the wonders of flying. W. L. Brintnell takes off from Fort Simpson, Alberta, at 70 degrees below zero, runs into a warm Chinook wind on Nahanni River and is grounded four days by the heat, for which he is unprepared. Escaping, he is grounded at Fort Smith by terrible cold, but finally gets out unharmed—When will aviators be able to carry their weather with them?

¶ Mexico gives the son of Enrico Caruso, greatest of operatic tenors, his opportunity. After battering Hollywood studios in vain for three years, Enrico Caruso Jr. becomes voice pupil of Adolfo de la Huerto, former President of Mexico. The teacher presents him in time to Manuel Reachi, Mexican diplomat, who signs him for the leading rôle in his Latin-American musical film, "The Fortune Teller." At a Hollywood hearing, in rôles his father made famous, young Enrico is inspired to new heights—Enthralled listeners believe the world is to hear again those golden Caruso tones.

Labor Pleads For New Deal Compensation

Massachusetts Federation Puts Case Before Joint Committee

State Fund Planned

Downs Appears for Insurance Federation in Vigorous Attack on Idea

Massachusetts Labor, insisting that no profit should be reaped from the sufferings and injuries of the workers, today reopened its plea for a state-administered workmen's compensation fund.

Mr. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, who conducted Labor's case for the state fund bill before the Joint Judiciary Committee, alleged that the existing compensation system was breaking down in the State. He told the committee that already nearly 50 per cent of the employers had withdrawn from the system, because of the exorbitant premiums forced from them by the private insurance companies.

Mr. John W. Downs, counsel for the Insurance Federation of Massachusetts, assailed the bill, denounced it as setting up a monopolistic state fund, and alleged that it would raise costs to the employers by more than $4,000,000, through the increased compensation allowances provided for.

Mr. Watt replied that the increase would not come from the employers but from the insurance companies. To substantiate his assertion, he declared there was a difference of $6,500,000 between the premiums paid in and the compensation paid out by the insurance companies last year. This profit, Mr. Watt said, would be wiped out by a state fund with the result that the state fund would represent a net saving to the employers.

Protective Measure

Prof. James H. Sheldon of Boston University and Chairman of the League for Independent Action, declared that the uncertain financial condition of many of the insurance companies administering compensation, makes it practical for the State to take over this function in order to safeguard the interests of the industrial veterans just as the interests of the war veterans are protected.

Many of the proponents of the bill evidenced a hope that the New Deal, would extend to Massachu-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Vermont Republicans Slam Down Cover on Hopes of Democrats

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 17 (AP)—Vermont held firm to its Republican traditions yesterday in the State's first test of political strength since 1932 by electing to Congress a Republican Senator, Mr. Ernest W. Gibson, and a Republican representative, Mr. Charles A. Plumley.

In a special election marked by a light vote, the Republicans showed a slight gain, proportionately, over the vote recorded in the election that carried President Roosevelt and his Administration into office. The total vote, however, was less than half that cast in 1932 when the opposing candidates for United States Senator together received more than 134,000.

Mr. Gibson, who resigned as the State's only representative, in order to enter the race for the Senate, occasioned by the passing on of Senator Porter H. Dale, defeated Mr. Harry W. Witters, his Democratic opponent, by more than 7500 on the basis of incomplete returns which indicated a total vote of barely 50,000.

Mr. Plumley, who resigned as president of Norwich University after winning the Republican nomination for representative in a special primary last month, defeated Mr. Robert W. Ready, Democratic lawyer of St. Albans, by a margin only slightly less than that recorded for Mr. Gibson.

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Things Present

"Money is an excellent servant but a tyrannous master. Surely man can control the instruments of his own creation," writes a former financial secretary to the British Treasury, in the Weekly Magazine Section today. His article discussing Roosevelt's "great experiment" with managed currency is written so that everyone can understand it. Other articles in the section which should interest students of international affairs are: "Should the League Covenant Be Revised?" by Sisley Huddleston, and "Vladivostok: Storm Center of Asia" by Stanley High.

Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By" contains a letter which should be of widespread interest. Editorial page.

Should asparagus be eaten with the fingers or a fork? Read "Table Tools and Their Use," today's installment of our Etiquette in Daily Living series on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

Hm-m! Something new on the inside back page! Send in your unusual photographs or snapshots and qualify for membership in the Monitor Camera Club.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page, a collection of the best cartoons of the week, and more Vocations.

Edsel Ford Taxes His Memory

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© International News Photos

Senate Committee Asks About Securities Transfer

Left to Right—Edsel Ford of Detroit; Senator James Couzens (R.), Michigan; Ferdinand Pecora of New York, Examiner for the Senate Banking and Currency Committee

Quezon Presents Philippine Plan For Independence

Old Autonomy Measure Comes to an End With No Regrets

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—Today the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act for gradual Philippine independence expired, but few regrets were devoted to its end. Overnight, Mr. Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippine Senate, deposited with President Roosevelt a new plan looking toward speedier independence and greater trade guarantees.

Mr. Quezon's mission, which notes the demise of the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act with ill-concealed satisfaction, now substantially proposes:

1. That a definite date for Philippine independence should be fixed, no later than July 4, 1940.

2. That if such independence is granted within the next two or three years, the present form of government should continue meanwhile.

3. If independence is to begin in 1940, a reponsible, autonomous government for the interim should be established.

4. Under the grant of independence the present trade relations between the United States and the Philippine Islands should remain in effect; after independence a régime of reciprocity in trade should be arranged by representatives of both sides.

5. Following independence, the Philippines should be neutralized, with no naval or military reservation held by the United States.

6. In the event of failure to neutralize the islands, or should the United States prefer to retain reservations, these should be decided upon in conference with representatives of the Philippines, with specific mutual obligations on each side which would in no way impair complete sovereignty for the islands.

These six points now place responsibility for the next move with the White House. But that any executive or congressional action is likely during the present session is highly unlikely. The pressure of domestic legislative needs, and the desire for a short session, absolutely prevent reopening of the brood and difficult subject. The only possibility mentioned by President Roosevelt today when asked for a statement, was that the Hare-Hawes-Cutting act could easily be revived. He stated that no effort to extend its life beyond today would now be taken.

The Philippine issue, involving some of the tensest problems of the Far Pacific, will probably be put off until the eventful year 1935, when a political settlement including naval disarmament, the open door in China, and Japan's rights on the Asiatic mainland, must come up for fateful discussion.

Check on Stabilization Fund Urged by Sound Money Men

Glass and McAdoo Lead in Move to Limit Power of Treasury Head Over $2,000,000,000 Pool—Marks First Rift

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—Consideration of the devaluation bill pushed rapidly ahead in both houses of Congress today, but to the dissonant accompaniment of a movement to put a Congressional check on the Secretary of the Treasury's vast powers over the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund.

Concentration in this official of many of the powers of a Central Bank, coupled with vaster authority to deal with foreign gold and foreign exchanges than has ever rested in any fiscal official of any Government before, has aroused Congressional alarm.

Within the Senate Banking and Currency Committee the movement is strong and it is supplemented by the demand of Senators William G. McAdoo (D.), California, and Carter Glass (D.), Virginia, both former Secretaries of the Treasury, for a written opinion from Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General, on the legality of the gold-impounding and profit-taking proposal.

Chief opposition to the grant of power to the Secretary of the Treasury comes from Senator Glass, father and defender of the Federal Reserve System. He said today that the proposal "makes a one-man central bank, with all the powers of the Federal Reserve System and all the powers of the member banks rolled into one."

Would Cut Into Reserve System

Formation of the new "central bank" would, he feels, emasculate the Federal Reserve System. He will certainly take the floor of the Senate in opposition.

Meanwhile, at the White House, President Roosevelt began work on a message calling for appropriations in Congress of $1,166,000,000, which will be needed no later than Feb. 10 to carry on the Civil Works Administration and some other emergency ventures. That is the next fiscal step, and a vitally important one, for if it is not taken with a minimum of delay the shock troops of relief will be at a standstill. These constitute the civil workers, and it is held at the White House that their jobs must continue on a climatic range from South to North until winter is over.

But to facilitate these appropriations, Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, civil works administrator, is acting under orders from President Roosevelt to wipe out the chief abuses which have arisen in operation of the emergency job campaign. Where charges that higher wages are being paid for civil workers than on private jobs or under code agreements, Mr. Hopkins has worked out a scale of hours per week which will reduce the total wage paid to the private level, although he objects for many reasons to cutting the basic hourly pay.

Meeting Other Charge

To meet the other outstanding charge—of which much might have been heard in Congress—that workers are throwing up private jobs to come with the CWA, President Roosevelt announced today that every effort was being made to take workers from relief rolls alone.

But in many parts of the country no local relief organizations had existed, no rolls have been kept and it is up to local officials with their knowledge of local personnel to avoid abuses. In small communities it is felt that hiring officials should know if individuals have left other jobs.

In any case, as the temporary nature of the civil works jobs are more fully apparent and the jobs are spread out thinner, fewer defections from private employment—if, indeed, many have really occurred—are expected.

President Roosevelt thus faces Congress with as clear a record on his emergency spending as possible, and anticipates support on his $1,166,000,000 expenditures for relief in the remaining months of the fiscal year.

The draft bill now before both Senate and House committees—the House Coinage Committee having canceled its public hearing of expert testimony to begin on the gold bill—provides that the Secretary's decisions regarding use of the $2,000,000,000 shall be final and not subject to review by any other officer of the United States.

Hollywood Tries Out Enrico Caruso Jr. Singing His Father's Favorite Arias

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Jan. 17 (AP)—Where only the jazz of "Tin Pan Alley" has echoed musically before, Enrico Caruso Jr. sang for the first time to an orchestra some of his late father's celebrated arias.

Seated in the darkened interior of a film studio stage, his audience of three persons watched intently as the young son of the great opera singer lifted his tenor voice.

For months young Caruso had been studying the arias for the motion picture, "The Fortune Teller," written by the Mexican diplomat, Señor Manuel Reachi. He, too, is producing the film, the first of a series for Latin-American countries.

Young Caruso for three years has been around Hollywood studios, without success. He became a pupil of a former President of Mexico, Señor Adolfo de la Huerta. Señor Reachi heard young Caruso sing a few bits of Manrico's arias in "Il Trovatore" and cast him in the leading rôle of "The Fortune Teller."

When they were ready to record the operatic scenes young Caruso poured forth "O Paradiso" of "L'Africana" on a stage that before had resounded to strains from popular hits of the day.

While his instructor, Señor Reachi, and Señor Alfonso Pedroza, noted basso, watched and listened, young Caruso sang the grand aria from "Don Pasquale" and "Una Furtiva LaGrima"—operas long associated with his father. Then he pranked and toyed with the fun and the tricky beauty of Victor Herbert's "Romany Life."

"The world has known of few sons of the great who inherited their father's genius," Señor Pedroza said "and if this youth continues with his wisdom and work he may wear the crown that death took from his father."

British Admiralty Orders 8 Cruisers

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP)—The Admiralty today awarded contracts for eight destroyers, to cost $11,250,000, under the normal replacement program of 1933.

Still to be awarded are contracts for the two 9,000-ton cruisers and one 5200-ton cruiser which the Admirality announced its intention to build several weeks ago.

The eight destroyers will each be of 1375 tons, powered with 36,000 horsepower turbine engines giving a speed of 35½ knots. They will carry four 4.7-inch guns and anti-aircraft armament. Each will cost approximately $1,405,000.

Pecora Inquiry Exposes Leaks In Tax Revenue

Way to Evasion and Other Evils Located in Delaware Corporations

Device Widely Used

Shows Charter Racket Legal but Allowing Companies Questionable Leeway

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—What might be called the "Delaware Incorporation Racket" is being exposed before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee by the questions of Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, its counsel.

It is a racket only in name, for it is strictly legal. It is not carried on by seedy underworld characters but by respectable multimillionaire corporations. It is just as ethical as is eluding taxation by buying tax-exempt bonds.

In brief, it is a device for avoiding the responsibilities, burdens, supervision and occasionally taxes of the locality in which the business is operated by incorporating under the loose laws of the State of Delaware, which makes a lucrative profit out of farming out liberal charters to big corporations, just as certain western states find it profitable to offer loose divorce laws in conjunction with their hotel business.

Not a Michigan Concern

The huge Ford Motor Car Company, for example, has its business headquarters in Michigan. Mr. Henry Ford lives in Michigan. The engineers and laboratories of the great plants are in that State. There are great assembly groups there which turn out Ford cars, one after another, like so many postage stamps. But Mr. Edsel Ford, in testimony just given before the Senate Committee, has stated that the Ford Company is not a Michigan concern at all—it is "incorporated under the laws of Delaware."

This means, according to experts at the hearings, that it contains a dummy set-up in Wilmington, the only large town in the little Atlantic State, and that it thereby becomes technically a "foreign corporation" in Michigan, although it has its physical center in Michigan and employs hundreds of thousands of workers there.

Testimony similar to Mr. Edsel Ford's was given yesterday by Mr. Frank W. Blair, former chairman of the board of the Union Guardian Trust Company of Detroit.

Mr. Blair was discussing the history of the Union Commerce Investment Corporation, a "Delaware corporation" composed in conjunction with the Union Guardian Bank group, whose collapse ruined hundreds of thousands of investors in Michigan.

Certainly Had Leeway

Again, this corporation—operating in Michigan and taking money from Michigan people—was a "foreign corporation," subject to the loose laws of a far-distant state of

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Two-Way Radio Helps Police Of Chicago Suburb Halt Crime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE FOREST, Ill., Jan. 17—Two-way radio, which offers big possibilities in the fighting of crime through keeping police cars in direct communication with headquarters, has already proved its practicability in this Chicago suburb where it has been in regular use for several months.

From any point where they happen to be, the police cars here can talk back to the central station just the same as if they had telephones aboard. If they need help or information, the motor policemen can call in for it without stopping the automobile, or if they want to tip off the chief about some escaped robber, they can do that too. In other words, they can keep a good bit further ahead of the lawbreaker than they could before.

A number of communities, including the City of Chicago, are reported to be experimenting with this kind of equipment, but Lake Forest, according to Chief Frank Tiffany, is one of the first communities in the country, to his knowledge, to install it for regular use.

Like everything else, there's a reason for Lake Forest being among the first to have it. An exclusive North Shore suburb of Chicago, it is one of the richest communities in the country, with great wealth to protect, lots of fine automobiles, and enough money in the treasury to be able to lay out $2400 to equip four cars.

The first the reporter saw of the new radio equipment was when he entered the neat little police station to ask for the chief.

"The chief," replied the man on duty, "oh yes, I'll call him." Then he turned to his "mike."

"Central to Car No. One, Central to Car No. One," he spoke into it in a clear, business-like voice. "There's a man in the office to see you. Chief."

Came a shrill voice back. "Car No. One to Central. Car No. One to Central. Daddy's in the hardware store, he'll be right back and I'll tell him."

That was more or less incidental, but the greatest usefulness of the equipment comes in, for instance, when a policemen becomes suspicious of an automobile and wants to check up on the license number. He can call central, get a line on the car from the license records, and be all set with his information in the minute or two during which he is making up his mind to stop the car.

"We pick up more stolen cars now than we ever did," said the Chief. "We can do more work with four cars now than we could with 10 cars without radio."

With the exception of the little loudspeaker and portable mike carried up by the driver's seat, the entire equipment is carried in the trunk on the rear.

New Hampshire Grange Head Works Daily Puzzle to Find His Way Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 17—Cross-word, jig-saw or any other kind of puzzle has no appeal whatsoever to the new master of the New Hampshire Grange, Mr. Arthur W. McDaniel of Nottingham. He has all he can do to solve the puzzle that crops up in his everyday life.

To begin with, although his farm is in Nottingham, it is on the edge of the town line with Barrington, so part of the farm is in Rockingham County and part in Strafford County. But one doesn't write to him at either of these towns, the address is East Barrington post office. Then to telephone him, one calls through the Dover exchange.

When it comes time to attend church or Grange meetings, the family must remember to attend in the town of Lee. Sometimes automobile trips are dispensed with and then the McDaniels mustn't forget to go to Durham for the trains.

Election day brings the McDaniels to vote at Nottingham Center, where the town is located. But when they wish to go to the lodge, for they are members of the Eastern Star and the Masons, and honorary members of the juvenile branch of the Grange, then they do not go to Nottingham, East Barrington, Dover, Durham, or Nottingham Center. They go to Northwood.

World Record Is Made In Homemade Airplane

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 17 (AP)—Flying a four-cylinder monoplane he built himself, Lee Miles, Los Angeles pilot, today established a world speed record of 209.11 miles an hour for single-seater racing planes over a 100-kilometer course, which is equivalent to 62.137 miles.

Argentine Election March 4

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Jan. 17 (By U. P.)—Elections for replacement of 81 deputies of the Chamber's 144 seats will be held March 4, President Justo has decreed.

Freedom of Police From Political Ties, Demand of Warner

On Crime's Trail

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Joseph E. Warner

Attorney-General of Massachusetts.

He Declares That Courts Are Secondary in Beating the Criminal

'Fear of Capture' Declared Essential

Removal of Political Corruption Called First Need in Police Rehabilitation

Complete separation of politics from police activities was the challenge hurled at the State Legislature today by Attorney-General Joseph E. Warner.

Apparently stung by the recent efforts of crime investigators to saddle most of the responsibility, if not all of it, for crime prevention on the courts, the Attorney-General demanded in his annual report that "fear of capture" be driven into the criminal conscience.

Beating the criminal, he held, depends first of all on catching him. The courts are the second line of offense. Yet the building up of police agencies has been secondary to the revision of court codes relating to trials and convictions.

The Attorney-General was spurred into his attack on crime by the report that a single gang of criminals, operating in Greater Boston, had cleaned up more than $100,000 in major holdups since Sept. 4. Following these holdups, the inadequacy of the police to cope with the modernized equipment of the criminal has been roundly assailed.

But removal of political corruption would be Mr. Warner's first step. And he would take a long stride in that direction by declaring a life tenure in office for all policemen—or automatic renewal of police terms through the Civil Service. In this stand, the law expert supports Police Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman's line of attack against political shackles.

Action Imperative

Mr. Warner qualified this with the proposal that police removals could be made subject to the findings of a justice of some court of corruption or incompetence.

The imperativeness of vigorous action against the criminal was also impressed on the legislators in Mr. Warner's record of 23 major crimes resulting in the loss of some $300,000. The $100,000 jewel robbery in Worcester and $20,000 bank holdup in Turners Falls are outstanding.

Unity of police action is a sharp weapon to use against these recurring crimes, the Attorney-General held.

"I recommend, therefore," the report said, "that all heads of public police agencies comprise a Grand Council of Police whereby conferences may be held for deliberation in all police matters; that an advisory and executive police council be created, serving under the Governor, composed of the Commissioner of Public Safety, the captain of the Metropolitan Boston district, and the heads of two or three towns or city police departments to be appointed by the Governor."

Can Be Stopped

The duty of these groups would be to devise plans for coördinating police agencies for concerted efforts against roving criminals run by the so-called "big shots."

That armed robberies can be stopped is illustrated in the report from Hampden and Berkshire districts where bandits have been completely checked by convictions in nearly every holdup case, where a drive against slot machines and gambling practically eliminated these practices and where, in one case, 36 defendants were arrested and convicted.

The Attorney-General cites this as indicative of speedy prosecution and conviction following apparently as a direct result of speedy and effective detection and arrest.

"It is apparent," he concluded, "that the people of the Commonwealth have as much concern in the presence of dangerous criminals in the State as have the inhabitants of any single community, and that officials of the Commonwealth, charged with responsibility of law and order, should have access to the uses of all departments for concerted action to discharge this responsibility."

Labor Gets Seat Beside Industry In CWA Work

Will Mediate on Wages and Job Classification in Massachusetts

Labor in Massachusetts is to be assigned a seat beside industry in the administration of employment on CWA projects. Mr. Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the State Civil Works Board, as a result of recommendations by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, today appointed John P. Cook of Arlington to act as a mediator and conferee with the board on trades classifications and wage scales.

Whether the legal and recognized presence of the wage earner at the council table will avail his clan anything remains to be seen. But the place is ready, and the front door to the council chamber open.

Mr. Cook will assist in straightening out a situation which has threatened to disrupt smooth operation of the civil works plan in a number of Massachusetts towns.

Conciliation thus once more brings traditional opponents into friendly contact, promising fruitful results for both. CWA projects will profit through an increase in efficiency, while wage earners will occupy a more equitable position.

In December Mr. Watt brought to Mr. Bartlett's attention certain abuses of CWA regulations, resulting, he said, in the employment of unskilled workers on jobs requiring the services of skilled technicians. He also charged that local administrators were not paying stipulated wages.

Unable to make the necessary arrangements for a correction through the local officials Mr. Watt appealed to Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Civil Works Administrator at Washington, and succeeded in obtaining agreement from Mr. Bartlett for a conference.

Labor's complaints have not involved charges of dishonesty, Mr. Watt points out, but rather a lack of knowledge, experience and the ability to see the picture in a broad light.

"Mr. Bartlett," Mr. Watt said today, "was extremely fair, and made every effort to adjust the machinery to operate to benefit the wage earner, which it originally was intended to do."

If and when the appointment is made by Mr. Bartlett the formality of escorting the Labor representative to the council chair will await confirmation from Washington, it is explained at CWA headquarters.

Japanese Invade China in Chahar

PEIPING, Jan. 17 (AP)—Japanese again have invaded Chinese territory, Chinese authorities in Chahar province telegraphed headquarters here today.

One thousand Japanese-Manchoukuo troops Tuesday attacked the Chinese garrison near Leng Men Su Pass in the Great Wall, according to these dispatches.

The invaders allegedly occupied a Chahar village, claiming it belongs to the Japanese-assisted state of Manchoukuo.

Authorities here sent instructions to the Chinese commander in the area to avoid any conflict pending the outcome of negotiations with Japanese authorities here.

Nationalists Pursue Rebels

FOOCHOW, China, Jan. 17 (AP)—Nationalist Government infantry, pouring into Foochow on the heels of retreating rebels, set about restoring order today.

IF IT'S FROM THE CONTINENTAL, IT'S DEPENDABLE!
THURSDAY—FRIDAY—SATURDAY—LAST 3 DAYS
The CONTINENTAL'S
Stocktaking Sale
1/3 to 1/2 off
From This Season's Low Prices
You may use our weekly payment plan—you pay $5 the day you purchase, the balance in 10 weekly payments.
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES—HICKOK BELTS and BRACES —ARROW SHIRTS—FLORSHEIM SHOES—STETSON HATS —INTERWOVEN HOSE
The CONTINENTAL
Boylston at Washington St. Open Saturday Evenings Until 9
BOSTON
NRA

Filene's
Dobbs "Resorter" $10
of monegal straw, as light as sea foam. A style as suitable to Southern outfits and warm sunshine as the white roofs and coral roads are to Bermuda.
A soft becoming slope to the brim which fits a bit closer and is more comfortable in back. In white, mascara brown, schooner blue, scone beige. Headsizes 6⅞ to 7½, $10.
Dobbs hats in headsizes like men's hats and they're only at Filene's in Boston. Separate section—SECOND FLOOR.

BEHIND THE LINES OF THE

Waldorf
Food Experts Who Know How to
TEMPT YOUR APPETITE
OF COURSE ONE OF THE MOST important of the groups that work "behind the lines" of the Waldorf are those wonderfully skillful men and women who take the purchases of the expert buyers, and from them produce the fine cooked food served in the many Good Eating Places dotted all over New England.
● Night and day these people ply their art. They are more than cooks . . . more than chefs, for they delve deeply into the chemistry and physics of food preparation. They work scientifically, and with infinite care and patience in every operation that takes place in their kitchens. Theirs is a profession that requires years of study and experience, more so than most of us have any idea of.
● There is never a dull moment in the Waldorf kitchens. Delicious food prepared by experts intrigues most everyone. I am confident people will be glad to know more about this very important part of the business.
WEDNESDAY SPECIALS
ROAST SHOULDER of SPRING LAMB
Brown Gravy New Spinach
Roast Potato
Rolls and Butter
25c
Served from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.
BAKED PORK PIE
With
Young Vegetables and Flaky Crust (Individual)
Rolls and Butter
25c
Served from 4 P. M. to 9 P. M.
NRA
J J Curry
President
THERE ARE REASONS FOR WALDORF QUALITY

Population Curb Is Called Way To Increase Incomes

First National Conclave on Birth Control Meets in Washington

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 — No national economic plan can be successful without a planned population policy, according to social economists speaking before the first American conference on birth control, held here this week under the direction of Mrs. Margaret Sanger.

The ultimate solution of overpopulation must be found in control of population and not in seizure of larger resources, Prof. Warren S. Thompson of the Scripps for Research in Population Problems, told the conference. When population growth and pressure is governed by birth control and not by expansion of territory, one of the most fruitful causes of international disturbance will have been removed, he declared.

"If our population were increasing less rapidly, our standard of living would rise more rapidly," Dr. William F. Ogburn, professor of sociology at the University of Chicago, said. The question of increasing population, he said, should be faced squarely in any national plan, since it tends to operate against a higher standard of living for the average man, though not so for the man who profits by unearned increments.

Development following the war, unprecedented unemployment, the declining birth rate and the growth of nationalistic sentiment all point to the need of legislation to guide population toward a common goal, Professor Ogburn declared.

A special study to encourage "more children for the overprivileged and less for the underprivileged classes," was recommended by Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel, economic adviser to the Secretary of Agriculture, who predicted that population will become more stable in the United States in the next few decades. An emphasis on child care and child education has tended to make children "more fashionable" in the upper strata, he declared.

Emphasizing that control of population growth is closely related to the attainment of a high per capita income and the full employment of the factors of production, Prof. Joseph J. Spengler, of the University of Arizona, declared.

"In the absence of control, the stork, like a jackal in the night, will steal the fruits of invention."

Mrs. Sanger told the conference that the time is not far off when the Government will be called upon to face the question of birth control and of sterilization. "We can lay at the doors of the opponents of this movement a large part of the misery and poverty arising from the huge array of unemployed," she said. Behind her was displayed a huge white banner bearing the message, "Six million children in the United States are on relief."

The conference will close tomorrow with a hearing before the House Judiciary Committee on the Pierce Bill to allow authorized agents to receive and distribute information on the subject of contraception.

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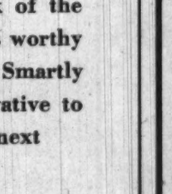
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Clearing the Path

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by MARY Baker Eddy
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Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Boston Snapshots

Just Down the Road—In spite of announcements of jazz orchestras, the halls of the Hotel Touraine still seem to echo the rustling silks of the past. There is an air of pleasant blending of the past and the present. This air persisted as we were ushered into a corner suite, looking out over the Common, where Pauline Frederick is established during her present visit.

"I was a singer, first of all," she said in her gracious manner. "The first time I appeared on any stage was at the old Boston Music Hall. I sang three solos. Now here I am again, just down the road in the Tremont, in a mystery play. A lot of things have happened in the years between. I have played in New York in legitimate drama, in Hollywood for the movies—and on the road. I love the road and I believe it will come back just as soon as we stop thinking about it as dead."

⁂

Snow Seekers—Hundreds of people who look askance at snow piled over city curbs are delighted to travel quite far afield to find bigger drifts in the country. The "Snow Trains" which are carrying happy parties of winter sports enthusiasts away from Boston on Sundays, have proved so popular that another service of this kind is to run from Springfield, Holyoke and Northampton. The first of the new trains will go to Russell and Greenfield, N. H., next Sunday.

⁂

Not Seeking Publicity—Cats which purr contentedly as they contemplate their family trees may enjoy the thought of the Cat Show this week—but some more lowly felines are apparently driven by it into a longing for retirement from public view. The kitten belonging to Henrietta, the cat which adorns Mr. E. M. Cromwell's store on T Wharf, is one of these.

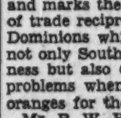
Mr. Cromwell was on the point of going home at 10:30 the other night when he heard plaintive meows. Responding to them, Henrietta disappeared into the depths of the ceiling-high piles of boxes and crates. The meows continued. Mr. Cromwell began to move the boxes in order to find the distressed kitten. After many minutes he released it from an inner recess in which it had become imprisoned. He then found that by placing the boxes behind him he had blocked his own egress. It was midnight before he, the kitten and Henrietta were free again.

⁂

Community Singing—In the days of silent movies, theater organists often appealed to audiences to join in singing. The response in Boston was all too often a general sinking into seats amid a hushed silence, into which the organ itself boomed thunderously. Sound films which essayed an entrance into the same field were even more unfortunate in effect since they usually ended a period of vocal silence by saying "That was fine! Now let's try another." Apparently it needed a Cab Calloway to win success in this endeavor. Under his leadership the usually staid audiences in a local theater are taking up the strange cries of Harlem with considerable gusto.

⁂

The Importance of Letters—In the days when a letter was a work of art inscribed on parchment with a quill pen—and delivered at considerable trouble and expense—it was never treated lightly. But today with the mails filled with advertisements of all kinds, the case is rather different. Mr. Cy Norton, sales promotion manager of a large New England paper company, demonstrated to the Advertising Club yesterday just how an average business man treats his morning's mail.



One by one he picked up envelopes and glanced at the contents. Some moved at once to the waste basket. Others held attention halfway through—and a very few were saved for further action. Some, disguised as personal letters or invitations to membership in some organization, were delayed in their journey into the discard—but moved there with speed eventually.

Mr. Norton proved by concrete examples that some circulars, well printed and colored, mailed to comparatively few people, won a much greater response than the same printed messages had done when they were prepared in less attractive form and mailed to a much larger list.

South African Promotes Trade With Canadians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Almost $200,000 worth of business for 1934 in the box factory line is assured Canada by South Africa which has ordered 750,000 boxes from Canada for the purpose of crating oranges and other fruits. This order which has just been placed might possibly be increased to over 1,000,000 boxes, and marks the initial step of an era of trade reciprocity between the two Dominions which may revolutionize not only South Africa's export business but also Canadian housewives' problems when they go out to buy oranges for the breakfast table.

Mr. R. W. Harlow, representative of the South African Coöperative Citrus Exchange Limited, is in Canada to promote the marketing of South African oranges, and has placed the order for Canadian boxes.

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January 10% Discount Sale of
Ivy Corsets
On discontinued models, including high waisted corsets, the values are most unusual.
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January Special
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{2 Women's Dresses / 1 Man's Suit} OR {2 Men's Suits / Woman's Dress}
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Bailey's Cleansers and Dyers
30 Washburn Street, Watertown MIDdlesex 4561-2-3-4
BOSTON, 28 West St., Han. 3126
BOSTON, 666 Beacon St., Ken. 3818
WINCHESTER, 17 Church St., Win. 0328
LEXINGTON, 1711 Mass. Ave., Lex. 0641
CONCORD, 47 Main St., Concord 420
NEEDHAM, 948 Great Plain Ave., Need. 1730
AYER, 46-B Main St., Ayer 62
NEWTON CENTRE, 99 Union, C. New. 1627

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Counter and Table Service
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Between Falmouth and Norway Streets
Other "Downyflake" stores operated by DOMESTIC FOODS, INC., located at: 168 Harvard Ave., Allston; 135 Main Street, Brockton; Central Square, Cambridge

War Condemned By Hull in Plea To the Americas

Secretary Hurrying Home to Begin Negotiation of Trade Treaties

PANAMA CITY, Jan. 17 (AP)—Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State o fthe United States, condemned war today as "nothing less than murder and assassination." He had arrived aboard the S. S. Santa Barbara, concluding a good-will tour of Latin America.

Mr. Hull asserted that the nations of America, by wholesale adherence to their pacts providing for a peaceful settlement of disputes, had made possible the realization of the fact that "peace can no longer be catalogued as a mere term of diplomacy."

The Secretary said "this gospel" must be carried "to the uttermost parts of our lands."

He paid a visit to the President Harmodio Aria of Panama and expected to board the U. S. Cruiser Richmond at Cristobal later.

S. S. SANTA BARBARA AT SEA, Jan. 16 (AP)—Secretary Hull prepared today to cut short his good-will tour following the Pan-American Conference and hurry to Washington where, on his return Sunday, he plans to begin negotiating trade agreements with all American republics.

Mr. Hull said he plans to seek a series of commercial pacts with other American nations to supplement the steps for such pacts already taken with Colombia, Brazil, and Argentina. Conversations with Chile, he disclosed, have already started satisfactorily.

A formula for a disturbing situation in Haiti, Mr. Hull added, includes the withdrawal of United States treaty officials now stationed in that republic as soon as Haiti pays the $11,000,000 or $12,000,000 it owes the United States.

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M	D		A	G	O		S	P		
M	A	N	Y		M	E	T	A		
S	H	E			M		A	R		
W	E	S	T	S		P	U	T	A	
D	E		O	I	S		P	I	T	
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There are F. H. W. boots and shoes in all modern styles and in all fittings for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.
F. H. W. Ltd. are the largest manufacturers of footwear in the country selling through their own shops at real "money-saving" prices.
In any F. H. W. shop you will find your own particular needs perfectly suited. Make a point of paying an early visit to your local branch.
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LADIES' SHOES 6/11 to 21/-
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Footwear Manufacturers with nearly 600 shops
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with
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JUST AS THEY ARE

The most versatile of biscuits, these Butter Puffs — equally at home with anything. So excellent a biscuit deserves the protection of the Jacob's AIRTIGHT CARTON, which is also a much cheaper way of buying than in tins. There are 200 other kinds of Jacob's Biscuits — all well worth getting to know.
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Privacy of a Goldfish Bowl Graces Senate Investigation These Days of the News Reel

Edsel Ford Didn't Voice His Protest Out Loud but Fiery Carter Glass Spoke His Mind During a Similar Onslaught

By Richard L. Strout

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—"The time they put the Midget in Morgan's lap . . ."

The foregoing phrase is one of those conversational tags in Washington that vividly identifies a scene for most capital journalists and that serves as a sort of epitaph for one of the most extraordinary incidents that ever occurred in a Senatorial hearing. It refers, of course, to the time that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan was testifying before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee in 1933 and a wandering circus midget climbed into his lap.

This preposterous tale would be thoroughly incredible, if the writer, along with a couple of hundred other spectators, had not seen it happen himself. It is one of those things which convince British and other urbane visitors that, despite all outward points of similarity, there is an ultimate difference, after all, between America and their homeland.

Just why this midget happened to be at this particular Senate meeting may never be fully explained. Most people believe it was all a publicity stunt. After covering the Senate and seeing some of its investigations for a number of years, I am not satisfied with this overcomplicated solution. There is nothing more improbable in a midget being in Mr Morgan's lap than in some of the other developments I have seen at such gatherings. I prefer to believe that the midget was out looking for a lap—any lap—and that Mr. Morgan's just happened to be handiest!

This article, however, is not about the Midget and the Millionaire; it is about Senate hearings in general, with immediate concern to Mr. Edsel Ford as witness in the most recent Senatorial investigation.

As it happens, he came before the same Banking and Currency Committee which heard Mr. Morgan; the committee over which the venerable Mr. Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida presides, and for which the swarthy-faced Mr. Ferdinand Pecora of New York is counsel.

Nobody Is Immune

It is one of the peculiarities of the American system of government that any citizen, at any time, may be summoned before a Senate investigation. The more powerful the figure, the richer the multimillionaire, the more likelihood that one day he will receive the fateful subpœna!

The Senate would rather investigate than not. And it is more fun putting a prominent figure on the witness stand than an insignificant one, for the newspapers will give the matter greater space, and by inference there will be more evidence that the Senate is not cowed by the affluence or majesty of a witness.

When Mr. Edsel Ford came before the Senate committee there were all the outward appearances of a lot "on location" in Hollywood.

The committee room in question is a big marmoreal affair, filled with pilasters and fluted colonnades—huge windows, draperies and the like—of the kind that would overawe a less self-assured race than the American. But marble and splendor have slight affect on a Senator and absolutely none, so far as known on a News Reel Man.

Older legislative assemblies would feel, perhaps, that it would be in the interest of their own dignity to exclude "talkie" motion picture cameras from their investigations. but that has not been the attitude of the Senate.

Special Reception

When Mr. Edsel Ford came to the Banking and Currency Committee meeting in the lofty-ceilinged Senate Caucus Room, he was met by a football rush of flashlight photographers, with three big news reel sound motion picture cameras mounted in one corner of the room to take up where the "still" shots left off.

It is hard to "look pleasant" at the request of photographers when you are still wondering what the Senate committee that has compelled your reluctant presence is going to demand. Imagine the added embarrassment of any average man suddenly projected into the publicity of a Senatorial investigation, with all these mechanical horrors to add to the confusion. Add to the interrogations of the senators, the dazzling brilliance of 20 or more high-powered electric lights set in the sockets to replace ordinary bulbs, so as to permit the indoor taking of motion pictures, and add the realization that the remarks one is about to stammer, are to be recorded on celluloid films and distributed to all the motion picture houses of America where one's embarrassment will be made the subject of entertainment for every Tom, Dick and Harry in the country!

This is the literal situation that confronted Mr. Edsel Ford, and that confronts every celebrity, if he is only famous enough, who comes to Washington "to be investigated." If there is a growing feeling that such treatment is unfair, it has not yet manifested itself in the attitude of the senators. Mr. Fletcher, the most placid of men, who as chairman of the committee could end the situation with a word, has not spoken the word, and follows the procedure of other committee chairmen in the same position of authority.

One Senator Protested

Only one Senator, so far as the writer knows, has ever made an effective protest. This was the falcon-faced little Mr. Garter Glass (D.) of Virginia, one of the warmest-hearted and testiest of men, who resembles a bantam cock in his immediate and irresistible onslaught against any adversary that happens to get in his way, no matter what the size. It was directly in front of this redoubtable figure (of all men!) that an unfortunate photographer happened to drop one of the new-style electric flash-light bulbs. Narrowly missing the Virginian's head, it shattered on the table in front of him.

Mr. Carter Glass's reputation is such that the mere sight of the mishap of itself was almost sufficient to clear the room of photographers. They fled for the door while the irate Senator slowly rose. Covertly smiling, everyone in the room welcomed the explosion that followed. Speaking as always from one side of his mouth, Mr. Glass delivered his full opinion in a rich southern accent, with his protest made no less effective from being a newspaper publisher himself.

For a while after that there was a notable increase in the dignity of the proceedings, and a corresponding absence of photographs!

All the old turbulence was revived and magnified for Mr. Edsel Ford's benefit, however. To the accompaniment of magnified noise of confusion from the special amplifier, was the first rush of the flash-light brigade on Mr. Edsel Ford, followed by the steady whirring of the sound-picture cameras; while the unfortunate Detroiter endeavored to concentrate his thoughts to answer Mr Pecora who found occasion to deplore the haziness of some of Mr. Edsel Ford's subsequent remarks. Undoubtedly the motor magnate's son showed a singular ignorance of the affairs of the closed Detroit banks of which he was a director. But it is a question whether some of this vagueness was not occasioned by the surroundings! As it was, Mr. Edsel Ford went through the ordeal in a creditable fashion.

It must be said that most of these devices are not employed for ordinary witnesses; they are reserved for celebrities. Yet the question arises whether it is good sportsmanship to subject senatorial witnesses to any of these indignities? Even a multimillionaire, one would suppose, has his rights.

Banking Inquiry Finds Tax Revenue Leaks

(Continued from Page 1)

Delaware which has made a practice for years of selling rich corporations charters of a sufficient degree of laxity to permit them complete freedom of movement within their own states.

"Why was the corporation incorporated under the laws of Delaware?" demanded Mr. Pecora.

"I do not think I can say," said Mr. Blair, "but I rather have an idea that it was not thought that the Michigan corporation law authorized the formation of a corporation which could do what we wanted to do."

Under the Delaware charter which it obtained, evidence brought out, the investment corporation "could do almost anything except solemnize marriages and hold religious services."

Benefits Ford Company

The implication left by Mr. Pecora's questioning was that tighter and stricter supervision of the investment corporation under Michigan laws might have prevented the ultimate financial collapse, which was at least made easier through Delaware incorporation.

The big Ford Motor Company benefits materially from being a "foreign corporation" in its own State, evidence from Mr. Edsel Ford and Mr. Louis Colombo, Mr. Ford's personal attorney, revealed.

For example, Michigan has a personal property tax, levied annually on the cash assets of corporations as well as individuals. Testimony showed that in the last two years the huge Ford Motor Company has approached the end of the year with some $15,000,000 "spare change" in cash.

If matters were left to themselves, these amounts would be taxed in domestic corporations under the Michigan law. But the Ford company is not a domestic corporation—it is a "foreign corporation." Delaware does not tax such assets.

When Mr. Pecora pressed Mr Ford on this subject, Mr. Colombo interposed:

"There is no tax on intangibles of a foreign corporation in Michigan." He said he had obtained a special opinion from the Attorney-General of Michigan on the subject.

The Ford Company has put its "spare change," each year, into tax-exempt government securities a few days before the year-end, the evidence revealed, and converted the securities back to cash again a few days later. Whether this was to make freedom from the tax doubly sure could not be ascertained.

The Delaware incorporation racket is no new thing, Mr. Pecora has brought out, and by no means confined to the Ford Motor Company. Big corporations all over the country, the evidence shows, avoid restrictions of local laws by the looseness of their Delaware incorporation papers. In fact all the recent big new corporations of the United States Government, the RFC and the like, have been incorporated in Delaware!

Like issuance of tax-exempt bonds, Delaware incorporation seems to be an officially fostered loophole to fiscal responsibility, which aids the "big fellows" to the disadvantage of the little ones.

Behind the scenes, many senators are anxious to stir up public opinion on this crying scandal, but it is not yet clear exactly what reforming steps can be taken. As in the issuance of tax-exampt bonds, authority is vested in the states themselves, and Congress can take no action. But with the spotlight of aroused opinion focused, it is hoped some remedy may emerge.

Manchu Emperor-Designate Greets Japanese Envoy

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Keystone

Gen: Takashi Hishikari Received by Henry Pu Yi

The Diplomatic Representative, in Plumed Cap, Bends Over the Hand of Manchuria's Future Ruler, in Dress Suit. The New Envoy Is Head of the Japanese Army in Manchuria, by the Way.

Henry Pu Yi Bids For Recognition By United States

HSINKING (Changchun), Jan. 17 (AP)—A frank bid for friendship and recognition by the United States for the new Manchoukuoan Empire to be created next March was uttered today by Henry Pu Yi in his first interview since becoming Emperor-designate.

Speaking freely and confidently the former boy emperor of China confided his hopes and plans for his Manchurian reign, and outlined the broad basis of a foreign policy.

"During my reign," said Pu Yi, "I hope, with heavenly guidance, to emulate the great Chinese emperors of the Golden Chow dynasty.

"My policy will be peace and security, international amity and the observance of all foreign obligations. I will keep open the door of commerce to all nations.

"Whether Washington recognizes Manchoukuo or not, Americans will always be welcome in Manchuria. I have many American friends who I like to believe form a bond of amity between the two countries.

"Whatever our political differences, I am sure that the Manchurian Empire and America can work together for the preservation of peace which is fully as precious to us in the Orient as it is to America."

The youthful Emperor-designate said he hoped eventually to visit the United States and Europe. He said that in view of the approaching ceremonies he wished "to convey to the American people through the Associated Press my cordial greetings and whole-hearted friendship."

"The welfare, happiness, peace and progress of the people will be my most devout concern," he said. "I shall strive whole-heartedly to answer worthily the divine will and the voice of the people which are calling me to the throne."

'Yarded' Maine Deer Protected by Wardens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT KENT, Maine, Jan. 17—The deer in the north woods of Maine have "yarded" this winter for the first time in several years, requiring special vigilance by game wardens to protect them against poachers and wildcats.

Snow is so deep in the woods that the deer cannot roam as usual, especially when a crust is formed, and they have made "yards" or a network of paths or runways, beaten down in the snow in the swamps where feed is good. Game wardens have already made several arrests for hunting in closed season and are in the woods much of the time.

Gale Speeds Up Air Trip

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 17 (AP)—Arriving from Cleveland nearly an hour ahead of schedule yesterday, a United Airlines transport averaged 250 miles an hour and is believed to have set a record for such planes. The 10-passenger Boeing was helped along by a 90-mile-an-hour tail wind.

Changes Sought In Federal Milk Marketing Code

Committee of Legislature Hears Plea to Memorialize Wallace

Warning that Massachusetts might find itself plunged into a milk revolt, comparable to those in the West and Middle West unless further readjustments were made in the present federal milk-marketing agreement, was voiced today at the State House.

Representative J. Walter Tuttle of Framingham sounded this warning to the joint committee on constitutional law, which he urged to memorialize the Secretary of Agriculture to revise the present agreement without delay.

He charged that through the marketing agreement, which sets a low price for surplus milk, "the milk trust" is enabled to make 400 to 500 per cent profit through converting this into cream sales outside the Boston marketing district, while undercutting the local distributors in these areas.

Only 50 Per Cent

He insisted that the Massachusetts producers can provide only 50 per cent of the milk consumed in the Commonwealth and should not be penalized for surpluses created in other states.

The present marketing agreement was defended by Mr. F. S. Snyder, director of milk under the agreement, who said that without the plan, milk would be selling at half the price today. The Commissioner of Agriculture, while approving Representative Tuttle's petition, expressed apprehension relative to the arrangement that would take the place of the present agreement when it expires Feb. 1.

The tempo of the legislative machinery is growing faster and faster as the committees hold open hearings on bills assigned to them. The bills under consideration today ran the gamut from measures to regulate methods of fishing in the State to a bill for a state workingmen's compensation fund.

Protesting against losses ranging from 20 to 40 per cent in unused tickets, due to the new shorter working weeks, commuters from Sharon, Foxboro, Mansfield and Attleboro appeared before the Public Utility Commission requesting a reduction or a redemption from the commutation tickets of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

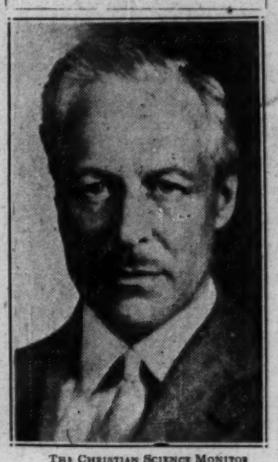
Seek Other Transportation

The commuters, headed by Mr. Harvey Leonard of Foxboro, said the losses were so great that the commuters were being forced to seek other means of transportation. Under present arrangement, Mr. Leonard said, riders are required to use the 60 tickets within 30 days, but at the present rate between 20 and 40 per cent of the tickets were never used. Revision of the commuters' ticket would result in serious loss to the railroad, according to Mr. Arthur Blackman, general counsel for the road.

A tentative mode of uniform traffic regulation signs, lights and indicators devised for the solution of local traffic problems was completed today by the state department of public works, and submitted to all the cities and towns for suggested improvements.

A complaint that the police force of Station 14 is undermanned was mailed today by Representative Martin Hays of Brighton to Police Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman. Representative Hays alleged that the alleged inadequacy of the force in this station is resulting in deplorable conditions in the Brighton and Allston districts and is contributing to the wave of crime in that section.

To Meet Boston



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Hugh Mackaness

British Lecturer To Tell Bostonians Of Universal Poetry

Planting on both sides of the Atlantic the seeds of a universal culture, Mr. Hugh John Coleridge Mackaness, British lecturer, has stimulated in the hearts of thousands who have heard him an interest and curiosity concerning other lands and their better literature.

Keeping in mind the words of Lewis Carroll, "There is another shore, you know, upon the other side," he has in the vast number of programs which he has delivered before colleges, schools and camps, both in this country and in England, selected among his material writings from the classics of both nations, intended to acquaint his respective audiences with all that is finest on that "other side."

Beginning next Saturday morning at 11 o'clock he will deliver in Jordan Hall six weekly lectures, the first built around readings from dramatic and lyric verse in the dialects of Dorset, the West Riding Yorkshire and the East End of London. He is the great-grandson of Sir John Taylor Coleridge, who was the nephew of Coleridge the poet; and the reading of poetry, from Chaucer to Rupert Brooke, constitutes an important and carefully studied part of his programs.

For four years after leaving Oxford University he lived and traveled in the United States, doing social service in New York's lower East Side and contributing to the Russell Sage Foundation's study of the West Side gangs. At the outbreak of the war he joined the "First Hundred Thousand," as a Captain in a Lancashire regiment, and later served in the Dardanelles.

Newton Allows Liquor, Bans Drunkenness

Newton is allowing liquor sales, but drunkeness is banned.

Under a ruling made by the Newton Licensing Commission, sales to persons known to have been drunk twice within the six months preceding are prohibited.

Clubs have been notified that drinking, accompanied by "unnecessary hilarity" is not allowed, and that liquor may be served only at tables. No bars or counters are allowed.

French Disclaim Ring of Alliances Against Germany

Insist on Plebiscite in Saar and Arms Agreement Within League

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Jan. 17—The problem of the Saar can only be decided by its populace in the 1935 plebiscite; the problem of disarmament can only be resolved by international collaboration within the framework of the League of Nations: these are two principal points of French policy which the Paris Foreign Minister, M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, takes with him today to Geneva.

Responding in the Senate to critics who warned that the Reich was already rearming and who demanded a firmer French stand, M. Paul-Boncour yesterday declared that as long as there is hope of obtaining an armament convention France is determined to continue its efforts to reach agreement on international plans at Geneva.

The fact that France is strengthening its alliances in eastern Europe does not mean an attempt to encircle Germany, he affirmed. France is eager to have Germany fully associated with it in efforts to maintain peace, he said, and the French reception of the Reich's recent offer of a nonaggression pact proves this.

No economic considerations could alter France's determination that the Saar must decide its own fate, he asserted. France is equally determined to maintain the independence of Austria, he declared, and is in complete accord with Italy on this point.

Although M. Paul-Boncour's references to disarmament were admittedly guarded, so as not to disturb negotiations now under way, the general tone of his remarks is taken here to indicate clearly that the French Government intends to continue its opposition to the Reich's rearmament and pursue its conciliatory efforts to reach an accord through gradual arms reductions.

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State's Old Political Compass Hovering at Magnetic Points Despite 'Haywire' Tendencies

Ancient Mariners in Sea of Speculation Find Boxing the Instrument Difficult Proposition as Needle Flutters Among Gubernatorial Candidates

By Ralph M. Blagden

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although developments in the Massachusetts gubernatorial campaign are at a highly speculative stage the political compass, for all its vacillations, shows a tendency to hover tentatively at certain magnetic points.

Particularly the vane points toward the probability of Mr. Joseph W. Bartlett, state head of the CWA, donning the toga of the Democratic Party, with the political blessing of Gov. Joseph B. Ely, who, it is believed, is ready to step down.

And again the political compass, which has many northeasts by east and follows many a fickle breeze, points toward the possibility of Attorney-General Joseph E. Warner being drafted by the Republican leaders, who recognize that the fastidious Attorney-General is one of the best, if not the best, vote-getter in the State. This possibility is widely discussed despite Mr. Warner's announcement that he would seek reëlection to his present office.

Commentators build up a good case for the candidacy of Mr. Bartlett. They point to his CWA appointments which, while they obtained efficient men for the posts, also procured men of considerable political power. And to substantiate their deductions they point to Mr. Dwight R. Winter, state director of the CWA, who is most decidedly a political power in the western and central parts of the State.

Again they point to the fact that Mr. Bartlett probably would enjoy the support of the Roosevelt and Smith factions alike, and they adduce this conclusion from the fact that Mr. Bartlett was appointed to his present office by the Federal Administration and thus must have the approval of the Roosevelt faction and that Governor Ely is one of his closest friends, thereby clinching the Smith following.

The view has been expressed that Mr. Bartlett might have to buck opposition in some labor circles, because of his stand in Brockton, where, as president of the Douglas Shoe Company, he opposed the shoe brotherhood in that city. But on the other hand the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, which vigorously opposed the brotherhood, is rarely Republican, and if Mr. Gaspar G. Bacon leads the Republican Party in the coming election, the federation will unquestionably flock to the Democratic standards, for they are bitterly set against Mr. Bacon. Consequently Mr. Bartlett might find a majority of the workers aligned behind him despite the possible hostility of the shoe workers. Moreover if this hostility should develop, it might be confined solely among the shoe workers in and around Brockton.

The consensus of reliable political opinion is that Governor Ely is building up the Bartlett movement, with the earnest hope that he may assume political stature sufficient to warrant his heading the party. If this hope does not eventuate the belief is prevalent that despite Governor Ely's weariness with the office he now holds, he would submit to be drafted rather than behold his party snowed under in November.

The possibility that Mr. Warner might be drafted at the primary convention rests merely on the reliable nature of the source of this suggestion and upon the known fact that he possesses rare vote-getting power. In the meantime his stated intention of seeking reëlection to his present office must be accepted at its face value.

Saltonstall Issue

Another question mark in the present political drama is the future of Mr. Leverett Saltonstall, speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. It is known that he wants the lieutenant-governor nomination, but if Mr. John W. Haigis, former state treasurer, takes it away from him, there remains the probable determination of Republican leaders to fit him into the ticket somewhere. This lean, quiet man has a high reputation for honesty and competency, and it is highly probable that he may be drafted to oppose Senator David I. Walsh or to run for state treasurer.

Those who put forward Mr. Saltonstall as the senatorial nominee concede that he might not stop the Walsh avalanche but that he might oppose Senator Marcus A. Coolidge in the next election against whom he would have a better chance of winning.

It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that Mr. Saltonstall might finally emerge as the gubernatorial candidate—as the dark horse in the campaign. His protracted silence relative to his intentions is in the manner of the best political strategy, for his friends and workers are scanning the political horizons in every section of the State and appraising his probable strength. Many who would not relish a Haigis-Saltonstall tussle for the office of lieutenant-governor speak with enthusiasm of a Saltonstall-Haigis ticket.

Washburn Enters

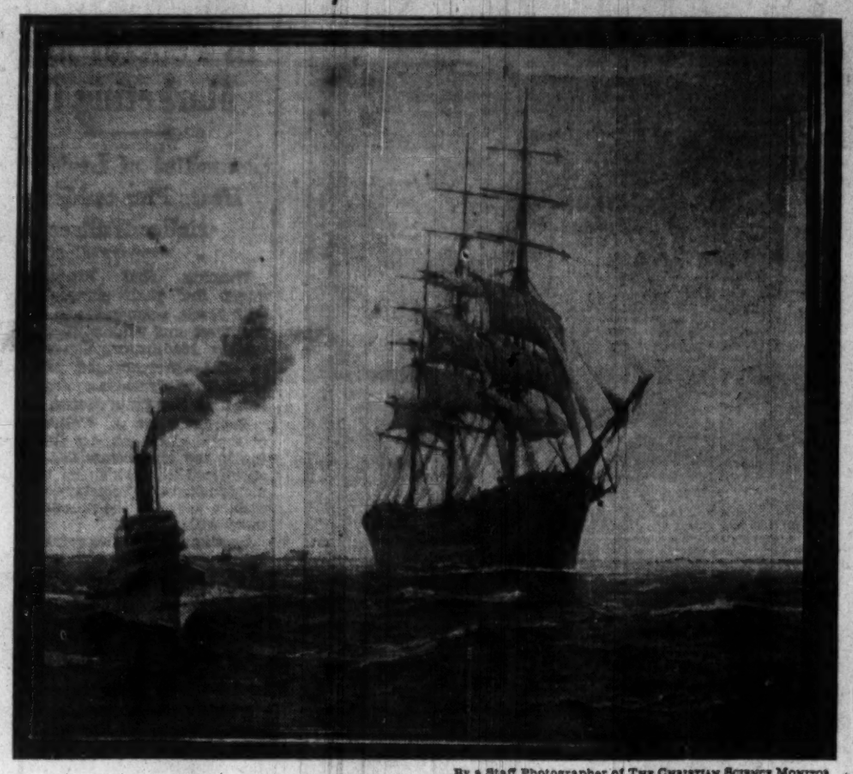
Mr. Robert M. Washburn, president of the Republican Club, who this week announced his intention of running against Senator Walsh, is not generally regarded as an overly strong candidate, but he is highly acclaimed for rushing into the breach when it was feared Maj. Judson Hannigan would succeed in hauling down the Republican colors entirely.

Former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols of Boston has been variously mentioned in a reversed version of the Biblical story as a possible Goliath to take his slingshot in hand and go after David. But there has been an unfavorable reaction to his recent letter to Major Hannigan, on the score that it rubbed much of the Republican fur the wrong way in its berating of certain incidents within the party.

Mrs. Elizabeth Pigeon, member of the Boston School Committee, has likewise been mentioned as a possible candidate for the nomination of State Treasurer.

There is a tendency on the part of many of the announced candidates to advise against pledged delegates. The reason for this is believed to be the fear that the convention system should be welcomed back without any of the old bad habits that used to distinguish and finally extinguished it. And one of those habits was the obtaining by unethical pressure of some sort, a body of delegates pledged to a certain candidate. The disavowal of pledged candidates is substantially a token of good faith to the public.

'A Yankee Ship Came Down the River—'



By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Bath-Built Full-Rigger Henry B. Hyde

Leaving the Kennebec Bound for New York. Painted by Charles R. Patterson for the John H. Hyde Collection. This Is the First in a Series of Four Paintings Depicting Stages of a California Voyage.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Agriculture talk.....	NBC dance music..	Five o'clock revue:	Skippy sketch.....
5:15	Monitor Views News..	Babe Ruth Club...	popular program.	CBS soloist; orch..
5:30	The Singing Lady....	Tom Mix sketch..	"Jack Armstrong".	Melody Mart.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	The Wizard of Oz.	The Cosmopolitans	The Melodeers....
6:00	N. E. Conservatory ...	Evening Tattler;	Studio reports....	"Buck Rogers"...
6:15	Westminster Choir....	records; talks....	Merry-Go-Round ..	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	Reports; sports.....	News; music.....	"Black and Blue".	CBS dance music..
6:45	Lowell Thomas.....	Your Folks & Mine	Happy Minstrel...	Local dance music.
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy.....	NBC dance music.	Myrt and Marge..	Reports; news.....
7:15	John Herrick; orch...	"Billy Bachelor"...	Just Plain Bill....	Local dance music.
7:30	Potash & Perlmutter.	After Dinner Revue	Music on the Air	Talk, "Taxation".
7:45	Irene Rich, talk.....	The Goldbergs.....	Boake Carter, news	Local dance music.
8:00	Crime Clues: serial	BaronMunchausen;	CBS soloists; orch.	String ensemble...
8:15	mystery story.....	Steeden Orch....	Edwin C. Hill	Vocal program....
8:30	Dangerous Paradise...	Newspaper sketch,	Albert Spalding;	"As I See It".....
8:45	Red Davis sketch....	"Take a Chance"	soloists; orch....	N. U. Glee Club....
9:00	20,000 Years in Sing	Troubadours, with	Philadelphia Orch.	Local dance music.
9:15	Sing, sketch.....	Dolores Del Rio..	Stoopnagle-Budd ..	Organ recital.....
9:30	John McCormack,	Fred Allen's Revue;	Lombardo Orch.;	Le Paradis Band..
9:45	tenor; orchestra.....	soloists; orch...	Burns and Allen.	Reports; news.....
10:00	Lopez Orchestra; so-	Barnyard Music	Fred Waring's	Program from the
10:15	loists; trio.....	and male quartet	Pennsylvanians	Boston Arena,
10:30	Committee on Cause	Sen. "Pat" Harri-	Soloist; orch.....	Gerry Harrison..
10:45	and Cure of War....	son of Mississippi	Reports; news.....	Kostelanetz Or-
11:00	Reports; sports.....	Forecasts; news....	Emergency Relief:	chestra; soloists.
11:15	News flashes.....	The Poet Prince...	soloist; orch....	CBS vocal quintet.
11:30	"The Witch of Endor,"	Jack Denny and	Larry Funk and	Sign off.....
11:45	dramatic sketch....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:45 WAAB, "International Aspects of Peace," Mrs. Corbett Ashby.
11:00 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: forest service playlet; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WEEI, Silver Lining Hour; speaker and soloists.
2:30 WBZ, University Extension: "Helpful Hints to Pianists," lecture.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: Music—Concert Orchestra.
2:30 WAAB, Request program of recordings, Philadelphia Orchestra.
3:00 WBZ, "Outlook for Agriculture West of the Hundredth Meridian," talk.
3:00 WNAC, Address by Prince Tokugawa, president of the House of Lords, Japan.
3:30 WNAC, National Student Federation program; speaker.
3:45 WNAC, Curtis Institute of Music program.
4:30 WBZ, "Music Magic": soloists; narrator; concert orchestra.
5:15 WBZ, The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, Address, Donald Richberg, general counsel of the NRA.
8:00 WBZ, "Cape Diamond Light," dramatized sea story.
8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee's Connecticut Yankees; guest soloists.
8:15 WAAB, "Securing New Industries for New England," Capt. R. C. Maddux.
8:30 WNAC, Prof. William Lyon Phelps; Cal Tinney; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days," western dramatic sketch.
9:30 WNAC, California Melodies: Raymond Paige's Orchestra; soloists.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, "The Dry Goods Retail Code," Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra: Deems Taylor; soloists.
10:30 WNAC, "Over the Camera Man's Shoulder," Alton Blackington.
11:00 WNAC, Telegraphic hockey report, Bruins-Toronto, Frank Ryan.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"CRIMINAL-AT-LARGE" (Tremont). Pauline Frederick is central figure in mysterious "goings-on" in this Edgar Wallace thriller. 8:30.

"ALL THE KING'S HORSES" (Shubert). A new musical romance with good singing by Nancy McCord and Guy Robertson and comedy provided by Betty Starbuck and Andrew Tombes. 8:30.

"NO MORE LADIES" (Plymouth). American Theater Society sponsored play. Ruth Weston, Rex O'Malley and Lucille Watson head cast. Reviewed last Tuesday. 8:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—"Miss Fane's Baby Is Stolen," with Dorothea Wieck and Baby Le Roy. Kidnaping story laid in film colony. Cab Calloway's orchestra on the stage. 11 a. m., 1:33, 3:58, 6:14, 8:32, 10:49.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Eight Girls in a Boat." Story of a girls' finishing school, which is more dramatic than its title suggests. Also El Brendel in "Olsen's Big Moment." Paramount at 10:07 a. m., 12:52, 3:47, 6:42, 9:37. Fenway at 1:13, 4:48, 7:03, 9:58.

KEITH'S—"Man's Castle," with Spencer Tracy—whose fortress is situated in Shantytown. 10 a. m., 12:02, 2:04, 4:06, 6:08, 8:10, 10:12.

BOSTON—"Let's Fall in Love." Pleasant musical entertainment with tunes easy to carry away from the theater. Edmund Lowe is the star. On the stage Bert Lahr leads the vaudeville show. 10:50 a. m., 1:36, 5:12, 7:59, 10:45.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Russia Today." Some new views of Russia as it is now. Also a thrilling collection of airplane pictures and other shorts and newsreels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

UPTOWN—"Bitter Sweet." English film version of Noel Coward's famous musical play. First time in Boston. Melodiously mellow and sentimental entertainment. Also the Four Marx Brothers in "Duck Soup." 1, 4, 7, 10.

STATE—"Fugitive Lovers." Plenty of action in this one with Robert Montgomery and Madge Evans doing a good deal of bus travel. 12:30, 2:50, 5:15, 7:35, 10.

Other Events

CELTIC LITERATURE—New course in State University Extension series starts tonight in Harvard Hall, Harvard University. Lecturer, Prof. Sidney Gunn. 7:30.

FORD HALL FORUM ADULT EDUCATION COURSE—Lecture by James P. Roberts in "American Law and Civil Rights" series. Subject: "Personal Rights and the Police Power." In Room 385, Little Building. 8.

TOMORROW

CAT SHOW—Patrician cats on parade in Horticultural Hall from noon Thursday until Friday evening.

LAURENCE BINYON—Lectures in Fogg Museum on "English Water Colors of the Nineteenth Century." 4.

ART MUSEUM—Free Guidance: "American Art III," by Miss Maginnis, 11 a. m.

FEDERATION OF BIRD CLUBS—Joint meeting with Northeastern Bird-Banding Association, in University Club. Afternoon session at 2. Buffet supper at 6 preceding evening session.

CWA to Bring 'Congress' Back to Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17 (AP)—The room in which George Washington delivered his Farewell Address as President will be restored to its original condition with civil works funds, at an estimated cost of $1560.

The room is that used by the National House of Representatives in historic Congress Hall, which is adjacent to Independence Hall. Carpenters will construct a circular platform to hold 72 desks such as were placed there for the lawmakers who first met there in 1790, moving to Washington 10 years later.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and somewhat colder, with lowest temperatures of 6 to 12 tonight; Thursday fair and continued cold; moderate to fresh northwesterly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Thursday; moderate cold wave tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Thursday; colder tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds over the north portion and fresh to strong northwest over the south portion, diminishing Thursday, and fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	32	44	New York...	36	48
Chicago	32	64	Norfolk, Va..	34	54
Denver	36	62	Philadelphia.	30	50
Helena, Mont.	42	48	St. Louis ...	32	48
Jacksonville.	42	66	St. Paul	8	12
Kansas City.	34	50	San Francisco	44	52
Los Angeles..	56	80	Washington..	32	52
Miami, Fla...	58	72			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 17.
B—Maximum Jan. 16.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 12:24 p. m., Thursday 1 a. m.
Height of tides 11.4 feet, 10.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:58 p. m.

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Maine Hall of Fame Houses Pictures of Yankee Windjammer

Descendant of Hyde Family Carries Out Traditions of Shipbuilding Ancestors by Unusual Display in His Home at Bath

By Harlan Trott

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BATH, Maine, Jan. 17—The sweeping grace and lofty grandeur of an old-time Yankee windjammer have brought her into a port of memories that will forever harbor the glory of New England sailing days.

Here in this trim little city beside the Kennebec, a man whose forbears contributed much to the prosperity of early shipbuilding times, has carried out an historical project hitherto beyond the imagination or means of most men.

He is Mr. John H. Hyde, descendant of a family whose name is known wherever Bath's great ships have gathered. Here in his spacious home, Elmhurst, Mr. Hyde has established a maritime hall of fame to house a collection of oil paintings of one of Bath's most famous ships.

She is the full-rigger Henry B. Hyde, a magnificent specimen of wood and cordage and canvas, built by the master builders, McDonald & Lermond, here in the Chapman & Flint yard in 1884. She was named for the president of the Equitable Life Insurance Company. She was of 2583 registered tons and her principal owners were Pendleton, Carver & Nicholson of Searsport. Marine experts regarded her as the finest American full-rigged ship launched since the days of the clipper era.

Four Canvases Painted

Mr. Charles Robert Patterson, eminent marine artist, has done four canvases of the Henry B. Hyde. Hung in the roomy main hall at Elmhurst, they present a permanent pageant of America's last great stand of sail. The paintings depict four episodes in the California passage, the trade for which she was built.

First of the panels is an heroic conception of the famous windjammer as she leaves the Kennebec River bound for New York to load for California. As is typical of Mr. Patterson's work, it manifests the exactness of a photograph.

In the left foreground is the tugboat Seguin. Far astern is her white sister the Knickerbocker. Smoke trails off over the granite cliffs of bold Seguin Island. Bowling along in the middle foreground is the Henry B. Hyde, sparkling with newness, her unweathered cotton canvas gleaming white.

Riding high in ballast, there is a massive flare to her untried bows. Many a hard chance lurks along the Cape Horn road she has to sail. Yet with seeming eagerness, she overruns the slack tow line under the steady press of wind-bagged topsails. Her bright ensign snaps at the spanker gaff. A fair wind is Bath's "Godspeed" to the Henry B. Hyde.

The second episode in the Hyde collection typifies the easy sailing encountered in the tropics. Flying fishes flicker in playful schools around the bow. In this canvas, Mr. Patterson gives the vessel an opportunity to display all the artistocratic proportions of a lofty three-skysail yarder.

The third in the series shows the Hyde battling huge seas off the pitch of Cape Horn. Snugged down under short canvas, the Bath windjammer buries her lee bulwark into a torrential graybeard. Aloft on the upper foretopsail yard, all hands are struggling to muzzle the thrashing sail. These are conditions of wind and weather that proved the strength of Maine ships no less than the mettle of her men.

Last of the series is Mr. Patterson's grand conception of the Henry P. Hyde standing through the Golden Gate. The anchors are catted off the bows, the cables passed out and shackled on. Sea-battered but unbowed, the deep-laden ship sweeps majestically into San Francisco Harbor. Gold sunlight glints on her wind-hardened canvas. It filters through the foretopsails and floods the headsails in light. Past the steep Merin shores she sweeps before the weight of the fresh westerly trades.

Home of Deep-Water Skippers

Before the Hyde was wrecked in 1904, she was commanded by a number of noted Down East shipmasters whose daring sail-carrying and skillful driving kept the Hyde in the forefront of fast full-riggers of her day. Among her early captains were several Searsporters. This famous little Penobscot Bay village cradled more deep-water skippers than any other port in the country.

Among those she sent to the quarterdeck of the Henry B. Hyde were two of the famous Pendletons, Phineas Sr., her first master, and later his son. Other Searsporters who commanded her at various times were Captains Edward T. Amesbury, Theodore P. Colcord, Joshua B. Nichols and David A. Scribner.

The elder Pendleton had the Hyde for eight voyages, then turned her over to his son. Among her outstanding performances during the reign of the Pendletons were an eastward passage of 89 days, San Francisco to New York, and a westward run of 102 days from Sandy Hook to the Golden Gate under the younger skipper.

Captain Colcord had varying luck in the lordly cloudscraper. First of all, he took 132 days from New York to Frisco, slow time. Next he covered the 2400-mile track from California to Hawaii in 9 days, 4 hours, 30 minutes, a record up to that time. Keeping up the fast pace under Captain Colcord on the homeward stretch, the Hyde reached New York in 89 days from the sugar isles.

Gave Up This Command

Captain Amesbury had the Henry B. Hyde on her last eastward rounding of the Horn. Arriving in New York in 1903, he gave up his command and retired from the sea. The brave old Henry B. Hyde was not long in hitting the beach herself. She cleared from New York for Frisco in February, 1904, was caught off the Virginia Capes in a hard blow and fetched up on Damsbek Beach, south of Cape Henry.

A salvage firm bought her as she lay deeply embedded in shifting sands. In the autumn, it appeared the storm-wracked downeaster might yet survive to sail the Cape Horn road again. In September the vessel was refloated, but a few hours later she struck again. Another gale swept the coast and on Oct. 4, the masts went out of her battered, twisted hulk. Dynamite was planted in the wreck to finish the oak-ribbed windjammer from Bath that had withstood for 20 years the hard driving of Cape Horn winters.

Mr. Patterson, himself, served as seaman and officer in a number of square-rigged ships. Among them was the James Drummond, a handsome ship from Phippsburg, not far down the river from here. One reason why International Studios, in an appraisal of marine artists some time ago, ranked Mr. Patterson first was because he achieves "that rare thing" in the picture of a ship, "technical flawlessness without that chilling tightness of so many representations in the field."

This striving for technical accuracy is probably the outgrowth of his arduous sea training. That is what sent him down the Kennebec for three days in a mackerel fisherman to sketch the outline of Seguin. That is what makes Mr. Hyde's hall at Elmhurst an authentic museum of the finest type of ship that graced America's vanished sailing marine.

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Women Denounce Arms Firms As Foe to All Peace Efforts; Peace Signature Book Burned

Washington Conference Urges Ban on Munition Sales to Nations at War—21,000 New Millionaires Is One Result of World Conflict

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—Peace workers were advised today at the ninth conference on the Cause and Cure of War that one of the most important tasks before them is to shear from the armament makers of the world their present tremendous power.

Dr. Mary E. Woolley, United States delegate to the 1932 disarmament conference, corroborated statements from Mr. H. C. Engelbrecht, associate editor of World Tomorrow, that the arms manufacturers have been a sinister and potent influence in blocking the establishment of peace machinery. "We must take power away from these unscrupulous merchants of death," declared Mr. Engelbrecht after relating startling stories of their activities in many nations.

"There is no use blinding ourselves to the fact that there is this subtle foe to peace," said Dr. Woolley. To promote war in order to make financial profit, she declared, illustrates an "almost unbelievable depth to which human nature can fall."

Since armament makers of the world sell almost 90 per cent of their product at home, the way to crush them is to keep military budgets down, Mr. Engelbrecht declared. Since they operate in peace largely to sell in war, laws should be passed throughout the world making it illegal to sell to nations at war, he added; and since they are a menace to disarmament, there must be additional public opinion aroused to oppose them at international conferences.

Mr. Engelbrecht presented figures revealing that 21,000 new millionaires were "created" during the World War and that stock of the du Pont Power-Manufacturing Company was valued at $54,000,000 for the four war-time years, compared with only $6,000,000 for four peace-time years. Approximately 40 per cent of the money appropriated for military expenditures goes into the pocket of the arms manufacturer, he estimated.

Both Mr. Engelbrecht and Dr. Woolley called attention to the success of arms manufacturers in defying President Roosevelt and President Hoover in their attempt to have Congress enact an arms embargo law. "No war would go on very long" if such a measure were passed, Mr. Engelbrecht held.

The conference today reiterated its stand in favor of adherence to the World Court, asking the President to urge early and favorable action upon the Senate. "Such evidence of positive approval of international peace would stimulate the faith of the entire world and be a recognition of the continuing public opinion which exists in this country for the World Court," the resolution stated.

While it has been said that popular opinion is not now as earnest for the World Court as it was a few years ago, both dominant political parties adopted a definite program favoring the adherence of the United States to the Court in 1932, and last year the state legislatures of Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Iowa, Nevada, Maryland, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee and Vermont urged early action on admission, it was pointed out.

Word was received at the meeting that a freight car bringing a huge seven-foot book of signatures gathered by the organization, known as Peace Ways, had been tampered with and the book partially burned on its way to Washington. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, chairman of the conference, said that it was clear that the vandals had intended to destroy the book, adding that "in the early stages of reform there have always been some who think they can stop it with fire." The book was to have been exhibited at the conference with consent given by the executive committee.

Dr. Esther Caukin Brunauer of the American Association of University Women, told the women that they must consider seriously how the American peace movement may meet most effectively and realistically the new situation made by Germany's opposition to measures of international coöperation.

Whether it is going to be possible to maintain peace in the face of the development of a series of self-contained national states was debated at yesterday afternoon's round table. Opinion was divided as to whether nations will have to withdraw from international relationship when conflicts develop or whether international machinery can be extended so as to remove points of conflict.

Goering Commands Prussian Masons To Dissolve Lodges

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Jan. 16—Lodges of Freemasons in Prussia, under an order issued today by Gen. Hermann Goering, Minister President of Prussia, will have to so alter their statutes that it appears clear they will automatically cease to function in the near future.

This order is addressed to three Grand Lodges in Prussia, namely the National Mother Lodge, Grand Provincial Lodge of German Freemasons, and the Grand Lodge of Prussia.

The order states that without entering into the question of whether these lodges are or are not dangerous to the state, there exists no need for such institutions in the Third Reich, and so they can be dispensed with. This can be done by making compulsory fundamental changes in their statutes, it was declared.

Henceforth their dissolution will be possible by a "simple majority." Members meetings must be called for this purpose on demand of one member only. Members meetings can decide upon the disposal of a lodge's wealth, which must not be transferred to any Grand Lodge. Should any lodge have less than seven members, it can be automatically disbanded, it was stated.

Warner Nol-Prosses Jury-Fixing Charge

Indictments against two Revere men, charged with complicity in jury-fixing cases, were nol-prossed yesterday by Mr. Joseph W. Warner, Massachusetts Attorney-General. Mr. Warner based his action on the grounds that the men had been promised immunity for their testimony in cases against two now disbarred lawyers.

The men freed of the charges are Mr. Richard J. Carroll and Mr. Raymond F. Duval, both of Revere. Mr. Warner also announced that two others, indicted on similar charges, will be cleared of charges. Explaining his action, the Attorney-General said that "the law of honor is superior to all law.

Mr. Warner's move, however, was sharply criticized by Mr. William J. Foley, District Attorney, who obtained the indictments against the former Suffolk County jurors. Mr. Foley said that the jurors waived right of protection by the State when, after giving testimony against the lawyers in secret hearings, they refused to repeat it in the Supreme Court.

Brookline Grants Only Nine Liquor Licenses to Date

Only nine liquor licenses have been granted in Brookline since Dec. 29, the date it was legalized by a special vote. Of the nine licenses, only three had been granted until yesterday, when the Board of Selectmen met in a special session and granted the remaining six.

The six licenses granted yesterday are package licenses for stores only. Of the three licenses granted previously, two were to clubs and one to an inn. There have been no licenses extended to those who have applied to sell liquor to be drunk on the premises. Some of these applications are to be considered by the Selectmen at 9 a. m. Saturday.

More than 100 applications for licenses have been filed. Brookline's conservatism is standing it well in the consideration and granting of these licenses. A very thorough investigation is made into the character and past record of the applicants by the police department who report directly to the Board of Selectmen.

Chief Allen H. Rutherford assisted by Sergt. H. J. McNeill not only questions each of the applicants but searches back into city and state records to be certain of their public character and personal integrity. Any misdemeanor jeopardizes the applicant's chance to receive a license.

Hikers to Tell Needs To Trail Builders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Jan. 17—A conference to give trampers and equestrians, naturalists and sports enthusiasts an opportunity to tell foresters what they need in the location and construction of trails now being built in New England under the New Deal, is planned for March 16, 17 and 18 at the Massachusetts State College, according to an announcement made today by Dr. Hugh P. Baker, president.

The conference is expected to center around several groups having a common interest in the use of forest and field for recreational purposes, but ample opportunity is promised for liberal exchange of ideas between all groups. Hunters and fishermen are particularly invited to express their ideas for a more fair program of fish and game conservation.

Foresters from CCC camps will assemble on the same days for a program of practical forestry work in charge of Prof. R. P. Holdsworth of the Forestry Department. All organizations will meet together in the evenings and for the final session of the conference. Though primarily a meeting of organizations, all sessions will be open to the public.

Brazil Modifies Press Law

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 17 (By U. P.)—President Vargas yesterday decreed the abolition of the recent press law which journalists alleged greatly restricted the liberty of the press, especially in cases involving office-holders and other semi-public persons. The decree, however, does not abolish the censorship.

British Films Become More Popular in Ontario

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The number of British films imported to be exhibited in Ontario during the period ending Oct. 31, 1933, was three times as great as for the same period last year, reported Maj. J. C. Boylen, chairman of the Provincial Board of Censors.

Of 490 feature subjects, 76 were British, and the total number of British approved was 108. There were 134 subjects classified as "universal." During the past fiscal year, 2219 film subjects were submitted to the Ontario Board of Censors. Of the number 1494 were approved as submitted, 701 approved after certain revision and 24 not approved.

Chinese Nationals Again Rule Foochow

FOOCHOW, China, Jan. 16 (AP)—As the climax of the Chinese Government's efforts to quell an anti-Nationalist revolt in Fukien Province, Nationalist sailors entered Foochow today while the last of the Nineteenth Route Army retreated southward.

The sailors took over control of the city and Nationalist flags flew once more.

Heavy firing from Chinese gunboats accompanied the entry of the marines. It caused some alarm, which turned to a feeling of relief when its nature was learned.

Giant Animal Statues Unearthed on Danube

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST — Statues of giant animals recently unearthed in the neighborhood of the Danubian city of Pozsony, indicate that a colony of prehistoric men once lived there, according to authorities in the Archaeological Museum here.

Atlanta Negro Gets Plaque For Service to His Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga. — Mr. David T. Howard, Atlanta Negro, was recently presented with a plaque to express the esteem Atlanta feels for his 50 years of service as a leader of his race. The Mayor and other leading white citizens participated.

CCC to Open Death Valley With Roads and Camps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TONOPAH, Nev.—Two CCC camps will be located in Death Valley this winter, where the men will be employed in improving the roads of that historic area, of which relatively little is known even in this modern day.

NEW $50,000.00 HEINZ SALAD BOOK

SEE OFFER BELOW

Free (with purchase of any three Heinz Variaties)

HEINZ

16 HEINZ SOUPS too fine to fool with!

IF someone said "Pass the milk." And *added milk to the soup you had made*, you'd be offended. . . Well, that's how we feel. If we couldn't make soup fine enough in the first place, we'd make it over again. Or give up making soup. . . We make our 16 soups as fine as soup can be. Fresh vegetables. Fine grade meats. Sweet cream. Pure spices. Slow, long simmering in open kettles. We *taste* our soup—*like you would*. To make sure it's just right. Perfect. . . . Heinz 16 Soups are pure eating pleasure. Nothing to add. Ready to heat and eat. And enjoy! *Too fine to fool with!*

Some of the 57

Cream of Mushroom	Mock Turtle
Cream of Tomato	Pepper Pot
Noodle	Gumbo Creole
Beef Broth	Scotch Broth
Cream of Green Pea	Clam Chowder
Cream of Celery	Cream of Oyster
Cream of Asparagus	Consomme
Vegetable	Bean Soup

HEINZ

HEINZ BREAKFAST WHEAT —pulls harder than alarm clocks

It's true! Here's a hot dish that has such full, hearty flavor that folks remember how good it was yesterday morning, and tumble out in good time for breakfast.

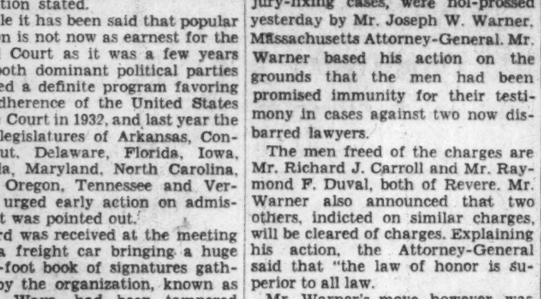
We make it out of the most nourishing parts of healthy, plump wheat, roasting it to enhance the flavor, grinding it fine to make it smooth and delightful to taste, adding *extra* elements that make it mildly regulative.

For so many years there have been so many breakfast foods. We offer Heinz Breakfast Wheat because it has something we believe no hot cereal had before. Something that pulls breakfast out of the rut. Something that pulls folks to breakfast on the run.

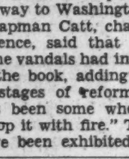
57

HEINZ

Cooked Spaghetti Suppers Both Simple and Savory



By Josephine Gibson



Listen to Miss Gibson's radio talks on foods. NBC, Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning.

I often wonder if mid-week suppers really need to be so humdrum. True, they should be thrifty. Often, too, they must be fixed hurriedly. But savory, enticing spreads we can have if we use our cook books and put our heads together. Here's the sort of thing you can do with Heinz Cooked Spaghetti:

SPAGHETTI WITH HAM AND MUSHROOMS:—Saute one-half pound fresh mushrooms, thinly sliced in 2 tablespoons butter, until tender. Add one cup of boiled ham or tongue, finely diced, and 1 small onion finely diced, and continue cooking until slightly brown. Add one large can of Heinz Cooked Spaghetti in Tomato Sauce and cook until thoroughly heated. Serve on hot platter and garnish with Heinz Ripe Mission Olives. Serves six.

SAUSAGES AND APPLE RINGS WITH SPAGHETTI:—Brown one pound sausage in a frying pan and allow to cook slowly until thoroughly done. Remove from frying pan and pour off excess fat. Add two tablespoons butter and when hot add three large cooking apples which have been cored and cut into one-third inch slices. When brown on one side, turn, sprinkle very generously with sugar and cook slowly until tender which will require only a few minutes. Heat one large can of Heinz Cooked Spaghetti, heap in center of hot platter and surround with sausages and apples.

COMBINATION MEAT ROLL WITH SPAGHETTI—Cut1 ½ pounds of ¼-inch thick round steak into six pieces and score with a knife until the tissue is well severed. Spread with sausage using ½ pound. Fry in butter until nicely browned on steak side. On each piece place a generous mound of Heinz Cooked Spaghetti. Cover and bake in a moderate oven for ½ hour, till steak is tender.

57

HEINZ

Heinz OVEN-BAKING gives to beans a wily way with MEN!

SPECIAL OFFER SEE FOOT OF PAGE

OVEN-BAKING makes beans munchy. A man likes to munch. A lady can lure a man with a meal that's munch-able. . . Oven-baking, in dry heat, cooks beans thoroughly, to a tender, mealy chewiness. Oven-baking lets the original bean-moisture be replaced with rich sauce, and that gives the beans a savory aroma and a full good flavor. . . The road to a man's esteem might be *paved* with oven-baked beans. But, lady, remember the name—

57

HEINZ —the beans that are really OVEN-BAKED!

HEINZ

One of the 57

Count among Life's Blessings

HEINZ TOMATO KETCHUP

SPECIAL OFFER SEE FOOT OF PAGE

IT HAS come to us, with the years, that the blessings of this life are mainly Little Things. True, man lives by such as pot roasts, omelettes, steaks. But the real Joy of Eating springs from the accompanying condiments. Therefore do we take infinite and tender care with our Tomato Ketchup.

We breed seeds. Tiny, meek-looking tomato seeds. We breed them and cultivate them and cross-breed them. In the end we get the beginnings of the rosiest, juiciest, *luscious-est* of tomatoes.

We grow tomato plants. In hothouses, like orchids, gingerly. We bring them up healthy and strong, and transplant them to farms to put forth tomatoes, under our fatherly eye.

We pick our tomatoes when they are red and ripe, rush them to our kitchens, sort, wash, scald and sieve them, and set them to simmering. *All this in one day—for freshness.*

We blend in spices. Spices hand-selected by us around the world. Spices rare and thrilling—and quite, quite unpronounceable.

(And not for all the rice in China would we tell you the dark secret of this blending!)

NRA WE DO OUR PART

Well, that is our Ketchup. It goes out into the world to help make simple thrifty food taste thrilling, and fine food taste finer still. It makes nourishment a Joy of Life. It brings folks punctually to table and makes them glad they came. Keep it always on the shelf, regularly on the table, in easy reach.

OTHERS:—Heinz makes Chili Sauce, Beefsteak Sauce (ah! there's one to try!) Prepared Mustard, Worcestershire Sauce, each with the same thorough care as Ketchup. Smart ladies serve a *variety* of Blessings.

HEINZ is the largest selling ketchup in the world . . .

HEINZ

104 PAGES OF DELIGHTFUL NEW SALAD RECIPES

The amazing new Heinz Book of Salads, containing over 200 recipes for salads, sandwiches and appetizers is available free *for a limited time only!* Simply send three labels from the Heinz products advertised on this page, or, if you prefer, send 10c in stamps to Dept. 113, H. J. Heinz Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. *Write for your book at once!*

57

FREE

Crimson Quintet Looking Better In Recent Games

Coach Fesler, Considering Lack of Material, Has Molded Fair Team

Harvard's varsity basketball team, temporarily given a rest from league competition, will meet the Technology varsity five in the Harvard indoor athletic building at 9 o'clock this evening. The Crimson team has improved steadily through the seasoning of its league play and has an opportunity to polish off its attack in the games that will be played before the next league match with Columbia on Feb. 7. A preliminary game with Salem Normal is scheduled for tonight at 7:30.

If you have followed the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League this winter, perhaps only to the extent of reading the scores, you no doubt are of the opinion that Harvard's cage season, at least so far, has been quite unsuccessful

In Eastern League play to date, the Crimson has lost five straight games and in three of them was badly outclassed. Dartmouth scored a 54-to-20 victory in the league opener on Dec. 16. Four evenings later the Crimson fell before the powerful Princeton quintet, 49 to 19. On Jan. 6, Harvard looked much better than in previous games, although beaten by Pennsylvania, 31 to 19. Next came a 41-to-21 defeat in the hands of Yale, Jan. 10, and three days later Pennsylvania made it two straight over the Crimson, 38 to 22.

Has New Coach

This season Harvard has a new basketball coach in the person of Wesley Fesler, the rugged young athlete who was an All-American football and basketball star at Ohio State University during his days of learning. And, considering the handicap that has faced every Crimson cage coach in recent years—that of lack of material—Fesler has done fairly well. True, he hasn't produced a winning team; but this is the first winter Harvard has been in the fast Eastern League for many years and it will take time to build up a team capable of keeping pace with more experienced rivals. In recent years, basketball has been considered a minor sport at Cambridge and the available material has been small in number and short in stature, which, of course, places the coach at a decided handicap. Fesler, however, has worked long and tireless with the men he has and in the last two Eastern games they have looked much better, both offensively and defensively.

Harvard's captain this season is Joseph F. Ferriter '34, a veteran playing his third year of varsity basketball. Although a guard, Ferriter is seeing regular service at forward, a move made by Coach Fesler recently to add more height and weight to the scoring line. At the present time, Eugene W. Merry '34, another two-year veteran, is playing the other forward position. In early league games, Fesler started George V. Comfort '36 and Richard C. Ernst '36 at the forward posts, but they both apparently lack the ruggedness to keep pace with their bigger league rivals. Both men were regulars on last season's freshman team and Comfort was captain. H. John Adzigian '36, also up from the freshman, is available for forward duty.

Boys Stars at Center

Richard C. Boys has been having things his own way at center. Boys was a regular on the varsity last year and is getting better each game. Robert K. Morse '35, last season with the junior varsity, and Samuel S. Greeley, a regular from the freshman five, are the spare center men.

With Captain Ferriter on the forward line, Coach Fesler is using a veteran, William F. Henderson '34, at the left guard position. Richard G. Fletcher Jr. '35, with one year of varsity experience, is a fixture at right guard. James G. Grady '36 is first-string relief guard. Donald B. Bates '35 ranks close behind Grady.

As a team, this group of men ranks far below most all of the strong, veteran teams that make up the Eastern League. Yet this Crimson team is getting better every game, and despite a lack of height may score more than one upset before the campaign has ended. Coach Fesler said recently he is certain, now that Harvard has entered the Eastern League, interest will grow and more candidates will turn out. There must be a wealth of basketball material scattered through the great Cambridge university. If it could be rooted out somehow, Fesler has the ability to produce a winning team.

By-Plays — By George M. R. Holmes
Sporting Editor

Time to Prepare for Japanese Swimmers

THERE is already talk about the various countries preparing for the Olympic Games of 1936 although they are still two years off. The United States has been quite successful so far as the track and field part of the big program is concerned and, up to the 1932 games, was well content with the showing that it had made in the swimming events. At Los Angeles, however, the Japanese showed the representatives of Uncle Sam, as well as those from other countries, that any monopoly that might exist as regards the men's swimming events would belong to the representatives of the rising sun.

After the last of the Olympic swimming prizes had been awarded for the 1932 games it was found that the Japanese had taken the men's 100-meter and 1500-meter freestyle, 100-meter backstroke, 200-meter breaststroke and 800-meter relay. This left the 400-meter freestyle, springboard dive and high dive, all of which were taken by wearers of the United States shield. But this was not all as the Japanese were also second in the 100 and 1500-meter freestyle, second and third in the 100-meter backstroke; second in the 200-meter breaststroke and third in the 400-meter freestyle.

Well if that is not enough to convince the world that the men of Japan are able to show their wakes to those of other countries, just take a look at an official report recently issued by the Japan Swimming Federation. This report shows that during the last swimming season no less than 11 world's records and a score of national marks were made by the men and women of that country. Eight of the new marks were by men. About the only Japanese mark left standing was that for the 800-meter relay which was made by Japan at the Olympic Games in 1932.

One of the interesting things about the reported record-breaking is to be found in the fact that the chief breaker of old marks was one Shozo Makino of Waseda University. During the past season he set four new world's records, twice in the 400-meter and once in the 800-meter and once in the 1000-meter. Hideko Maehata, who did no better than second in the women's 200-meter breaststroke at the Olympic Games of 1932, was the Japanese who made the three new women's world's records. Yes, the swimmers had better begin preparing for the 1936 Olympic events at once if they hope to make even a passable showing against the Japanese.

Quick to Justify His New Handicap

They can't say that Cecil Smith was at all slow in justifying the handicapping committee of the United States Polo Association for placing him at 10 goals with Tommy Hitchcock Jr. and Elmer J. Boeseke. Given his new rating on Friday, he went right out as a member of the Austin Polo Club on Sunday and ran up no fewer than 14 goals, his team defeating an Infantry team, 23 to 15. Any player who can score four more goals than he is handicapped at can hardly be considered as overrated.

Sooth Seeks Richmond Post

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 17 (AP)—Albie Booth, who operated with marked success in the Yale Bowl for three seasons ending in 1931, yesterday formally asked the University of Richmond athletic council to consider him for the coaching position now open. Several Richmond alumni live in New Haven, where Booth was a "Town Boy" at Yale, and several of its good athletes have come from there. Meanwhile, negotiations were going forward with Bobby Dodd, former University of Tennessee star.

College Hockey Result

Bowdoin 5, New Hampshire 2.

Leonard Kenney Captures Third Straight Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17—Leonard Kenney of Chicago, made it three straight victories here last night in the United States three-cushion billiard championship tournament when he scored a triumph over Earle Lookabaugh, also of Chicago, 50 to 39 in 69 innings. Kenney was aided by a high run of 9 in the twenty-third inning, while the best Lookabaugh could score at one time was 4.

In the other games played yesterday afternoon Arthur Woods of New York scored a win over Charles McCourt of Cleveland, northern sectional titlist, 50 to 36 in 71 innings, while Kinrey Matsuyama, a seeded player of New York, after trailing for 30 innings, triumphed over Marcus Catton, the Pacific Coast champion from Oakland, Calif., 50 to 39 in 55 innings.

Lookabaugh's defeat last night at the hands of Kenney threw him out of the running for any possible chance of finishing near enough the top to qualify for play in the world tournament in New York next month.

While Kenney leads the standing with three straight victories, the veteran Alfredo de Oro, who plays Robert B. Harper of Denver, today, has two games to his credit with no defeats. A triumph for the New Yorker will again result in a tie for first place. The scores by innings:

Arthur Woods—1 0 0 3 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 3 1 3 0 2 0 4 0 0 0 1 0 s 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 4 0 0 2 s 4 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 s 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 3 2 1 2 1 0 1—50. High run—4. Innings—71.

Charles McCourt—0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 2 0 0 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 3 0 1 2 0 0 1 4 2 s 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—36. High run—4. Innings—71.

Kinrey Matsuyama—2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 3 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 4 3 0 1 1 1 3 0 0 0 0 4 2 2 2 0 s 0 0 s 2 2 0 0 0 2 0 6 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1—50. High Run—6. Innings—85.

Marcus Catton—0 0 0 1 0 2 5 1 0 0 0 2 1 2 4 0 0 0 3 0 3 1 0 0 0 s 0 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 1 0 s 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1—39 High run—5. Innings—84.

Leonard Kenney—0 0 0 0 3 2x 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 2 4 0 0 5 0 0 0 2 0 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 4 0 7 1 s 0 0 0 6 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 s 0 0 1 0 4—50. High run—9. Innings—69.

Earle Lookabaugh—2 1 0 0 0 0 1 3 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 4 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 3 1 0 1 s 0 0 0x 0—39. High run—4. Innings—68.

x—Safety. x—Penalty.

Snavely New N. C. Coach

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Jan. 17 (AP)—Carl Snavely, Bucknell College coach for several years, was chosen last night as head football coach at University of North Carolina by vote of the athletic council. Maxwell Reed, Bucknell graduate, will be line coach. Snavely will also bring another Bucknell man here in the capacity of assistant, but he has not yet been named.

Brantford Hockey to Chicago

BRANTFORD, Ont., Jan. 17 (AP)—Three Brantford City League hockey players, it was understood yesterday, will leave in a few days for Chicago where they have received offers of jobs and positions on hockey teams. The three are Scotty Angus, Young Easto and Scotty Burns. Previously seven Brantford players left to play hockey in Chicago.

Saskatoon Wins 6 to 0

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 17 (Canadian Press)—Continuing their victorious European tour, the Saskatoon Quakers, finalists in last year's Allan Cup series, yesterday defeated the Hammarby Hockey Club of Stockholm, 6 to 0, in a fast game. Dewey and Welch each scored two goals and Bird and Rogers one apiece.

Maroons Recall Haynes

MONTREAL, Jan. 17 (AP)—After two weeks with the Windsor International League Club for "seasoning" Paul Haynes, center, has been recalled by the Montreal Maroons of the National Hockey League. He will join the Maroons at Detroit tomorrow.

Americans Pass Ottawa Sextet In Group Race

Bruins, Maroons and Maple Leafs Also Victorious in League Hockey

National Hockey League
United States Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Chicago	11	6	3	44	32	28
Rangers	11	6	8	46	41	28
Detroit	12	3	9	50	55	27
Boston	10	3	13	52	61	23
Canadian Division						
Toronto	16	5	4	92	44	37
Canadiens	10	4	12	45	52	24
Montreal	8	6	11	47	66	22
Americans	7	6	13	55	75	20
Ottawa	7	5	14	62	85	19

Results Jan. 16

Boston 4, Canadiens 0.
Montreal 6, Chicago 5, overtime.
Americans 2, Rangers 1.
Toronto 7, Ottawa 4, overtime.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—New York Americans captured the fourth game of the metropolitan series from New York Rangers in the last minute of play after a lively game which found Rangers leading into the third period, but with the new lineup of Americans, including Chapman and Gracie, showing better all-round play. This takes Americans out of last place.

Americans	Rangers
McVeigh, Klein, Gracie, Jackson, lw	
	rw, W. Cook, Dillon, Osmundson
Himes, Conn, Jackson, Chapman, c	
	c, Boucher, Ripley, Dutkowski
Martin, Burke, Picketts, Chapman, rw	
	lw, F. Cook, Murdoch, Keeling
Brydge, Murray, McVeigh, ld	
	rd, Seibert, Heller, Brennan, W. Cook
Dutton, Doran, Brydge, Himes, rd	
	ld, Johnson, Brennan, F. Cook, Seibert
Worters, g	g, Aitkenhead

Score—Americans 2, Rangers 1. Goals—Klein, McVeigh for Americans; Boucher for Rangers. Assists—Conn, Burke, Martin for Americans. Referees—W. J. Stewart and A. G. Smith. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 17—Toronto Maple Leafs and the Ottawa Senators staged a wide-open National Hockey League game here last night before a capacity crowd and the league leaders twice came from behind to tie the score before defeating the locals, 7 to 4, after 10 minutes of overtime. The locals counted twice in the second period, but the visitors evened the score early in the third. Then Ottawa scored two more and with four minutes to play was leading, 4 to 2. Toronto scored twice inside of a minute and in the overtime Doraty scored three goals, two inside of the first three minutes.

Toronto	Ottawa
Kilrea, Jackson, Cotton, lw	
	rw, Finnigan, D. Roche, Saunders
Thoms, Primeau, Blair, c	
	c, Kaminsky, Voss, Cox, Howe
Sands, Boll, Doraty, rw	
	lw, Shannon, E. Roche, Touhey
Horner, Levinsky, ld, rd, Shields, Bowman	
Clancy, Day, rd	ld, Leduc, Hollett
Hainsworth, g	g, Beveridge

Score—Toronto 7, Ottawa 4. Goals—Doraty 3, Jackson 2, Primeau and Sands for Toronto; Leduc, Kaminsky, Hollett and D. Roche for Ottawa. Assists—Kilrea 3, Boll 2, Cotten 2, Primeau 2, Thoms 2, Jackson and Blair for Toronto; Shannon 3, Kaminsky 2, Finnigan, Voss and E. Roche for Ottawa. Referees—G. N. Goodman, London, and J. A. Cameron, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Jan. 17—The performance of the Montreal Maroons was rewarded here last night when they defeated the Chicago Black Hawks, 6 to 5, in an overtime game. Five times during the game the visitors took the lead and as many times, twice in the first period, once in the second and twice in the third, the Maroons drew up on even terms. Then halfway through the overtime Robinson put the Maroons ahead for the first time during the game on a solo rush and the locals protected their lead until the end.

Montreal	Chicago
Northcott, Trottier, Cain, lw	
	rw, March, Couture, Leswick
Smith, Blinco, c	
	c, Romnes, Gottselig, Cook, Sheppard
Ward, Robinson, Kilrea, Brydson, rw	
	lw, Thompson, Goldsworthy, McFadyen
Wentworth, Mackenzie, ld	
	rd, Jenkins, Coulter
Frew, Evans, rd	ld, Conacher, Abel
Kerr, g	g, Gardiner

Score—Montreal 6, Chicago 5. Goals—Blinco 2, Mackenzie 2, Robinson and Smith for Montreal; Sheppard, Thompson, Romnes, Conacher and Jenkins for Chicago. Assists—Trottier 2, Ward, Robinson for Montreal; Thompson 2, Goldsworthy, Coulter, Romnes for Chicago. Referees—Eusebe Daigneault and J. A. Cleghorn, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

After going six games without victory, the Boston Bruins staged an old-time offense at the Garden last night to shut out Canadiens, 4 to 0. It was the fourth-successive victory over the Montreal French team for Boston this season. Marty Barry led the local attack with two goals and an assist. Eddie Shore, Boston defenseman, at present under suspension, watched the game from a box and received an ovation from the fans.

Boston	Canadiens
Siebert, Beattie, Gross, lw	
	rw, Gagnon, Larochelle, Godin
Barry, Stewart, O'Neil, Smillie, c	
	c, Lepine, Ripley, Bourgault
Oliver, Lamb, Patterson, O'Neil, Galbraith, rw	lw, Joliat, G. Mantha, Mondou
Smith, McInenly, ld, rd, S. Mantha, Portland	
Clapper, Galbraith, rd	ld, Carson, Burke
Thompson, g	g, Chabot

Score—Boston 4, Canadiens 0. Goals—Barry 2, Beattie, Oliver for Boston. Assists—Stewart, Lamb, Smith, Barry. Officials—M. J. Rodden, Toronto, and W. B. Bell, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Eddie Shore sat in box 44 to view his team mates against Canadiens, but autograph seekers and well-wishers diverted his attention so much of the time that the upper-gallery patrons came to his rescue with "Hat Shore alone."

Toronto-Ottawa games seem to be productive of goal-scoring this season. In four games played between the two no less than five goals have been tallied on each occasion.

Boston hockey fans will be interested to know that the old Cub center, Alex. Cook, whose popularity still exists here, came through with flying honors for Detroit Olympics in the International League last night, scoring two goals and assisting in another of the four made by the team.

With Fred Hitchman out, Manager Ross took Bert McInenly from the Cubs for relief work on the defense. It has been many a game since both Hitchman and Shore were out of action throughout an entire contest.

Mrs. Irvin Bailey, wife of "Ace," viewed the game from section 33 and appeared thoroughly to enjoy the proceedings. The general public was not aware of her presence. "Ace" leaves for Toronto today. General opinion is that he will never play hockey again.

Americans, with three victories in four starts and with only two more meetings scheduled, stand an excellent chance to win their first season series against their city rivals Rangers. Two years the series was even and five favored Rangers.

Jack Portland, new Canadien defenseman, looked very good against the Bruins. He is over six feet in height and was the Canadian Olympic high jumper in the last Olympics.

Canadiens have not fared very successfully against the locals in three seasons of hockey, winning only three, tying two and losing 11 in the last 16 encounters beginning with the 1931-32 season.

Between 8000 and 9000 attended last night's game despite the pre-game knowledge that Eddie Shore, star of the Bruins, and Howie Morenz, Canadien ace, were not going to play.

Don Smillie, defenseman for the Bruins, who played only a few minutes last night, and then at center, has been sent to the Bruin Cubs for more seasoning. He will play center on the second line with Pinkie Davis and Happy Harnott against Quebec Beavers tomorrow night.

Dartmouth Appoints Earl Blaik Head Coach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 17—Earl H. Blaik, for many years assistant coach of football at West Point, has been selected to succeed Jackson L. Cannell as head coach of Dartmouth football, Harry R. Heneage, director of athletics, announced today. In making the announcement, the council stated that the choice had been made only after serious consideration of more than 100 candidates.

Blaik, who will come to Hanover on a two-year contract, has been given full charge of football at Dartmouth, including the choice of his assistants and the freshman coach.

He will bring Harry Ellinger, famous Army player and line coach of the United States Military Academy, together with Andrew F. Gustafson, backfield coach of the University of Pittsburgh, to Hanover as his assistants.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	13	2	8	50	50	28
Syracuse	12	2	10	67	55	26
Windsor	10	1	13	42	51	21
Buffalo	7	7	8	48	42	21
Cleveland	10	1	10	56	57	21
London	8	3	11	37	45	19

Results Jan. 16

Detroit 4, Windsor 1.
Syracuse 3, Cleveland 2.

North Carolina Elects

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Jan. 17 (AP)—George T. Barclay '35 of Natrona, Penna., yesterday was elected captain of the 1934 University of North Carolina football team. A junior in the School of Commerce, Barclay played guard during the past two seasons.

American Hockey Association

Kansas City 4, Tulsa 0.

Rule Change Helps Playing Manager

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 17

SHOULD any of the American League's four playing managers wish to call in pinch batsmen or runners for themselves next season, they may do so without being forced to spend the rest of the game on the bench.

They may not return to action on the diamond, but a rule alteration agreed upon by club owners provides they may assume duties on the coaching lines, President William Harridge announced today.

The playing pilots in the league are Mickey Cochrane of Detroit, Joe Cronin of the champion Washington Senators, and unless they change their minds, Lew Fonseca of the Chicago White Sox, and Rogers Hornsby of the St. Louis Browns.

Sporting Around the Hub

LOU LITTLE returns home this afternoon and his official arrival in Leominster this evening will be the biggest event that small Massachusetts town has witnessed for some time. When Little took his small band of Columbia football players to the Pacific Coast and scored an upset victory over Stanford a few weeks ago, he accomplished one of the most gripping amateur sports feats the country has known in recent years. Everyone wants to see and shake the hand of the man who did what "couldn't be done."

Tonight he will be officially welcomed by the Mayor of Leominster. Tomorrow evening city officials and leading sport figures have arranged a dinner in his home town, which will be attended by about 800 fortunate citizens who were able to secure tickets. On Friday the various civic organizations of Leominster will join in a luncheon celebration, and on Saturday all of the leading football coaches in this section will gather for a luncheon here in Boston, with Little as the guest of honor.

Secretary Ed Cunningham of the Braves received a letter from Fred Frankhouse yesterday, and Fred announces that he is in fine condition, waiting anxiously for the 1934 baseball season to get going. Frankhouse says he does not believe the new National League ball, modeled along the same lines as the one used in the American, will make much difference in the senior circuit curve-ball pitching, which is his specialty. He points out that Luque did well enough in the final game of the 1933 World Series in Washington, striking out five Senators in the closing innings. Luque, in case you do not know, is also a curve-ball pitcher.

Not since the glorious days of Hobey Baker, America's greatest amateur hockey player, has Princeton produced a hockey team that has possessed the speed, intelligence and balance of the present Tiger group, which plays Harvard varsity Saturday night at the Boston Garden. The Tigers have had excellent material for the past two years, and needed only the touch of an experienced professional to develop the talent. This season Princeton has Frank Frederickson, former Bruins star, coaching. The Tigers defeated Harvard last Saturday at Princeton, 3 to 0. Harvard's final encounter before the Princeton game takes place at the Garden tonight against the Union Boat Club sextet.

Boston yachtsmen received welcome news yesterday when it was made known that the sloop Yankee will make another bid for the defense of the America's Cup. This was made possible when a sportsman, who wishes his name kept secret, stepped in and donated the funds needed to recondition the big all-Boston boat, which holds the record for the 30-mile ocean cup course.

Bill Sykes has been appointed manager of games for the third annual University Club track meet, which will be conducted at the Garden Feb. 21. Sykes was formerly chairman of the University Club committee and is at present a member of the board of governors. C. Burton Cotting, chairman of the track committee, announced the Sykes appointment.

Charlie Peterson, fancy and trick-shot billiard star who will be in and around Boston this week giving exhibitions, will today complete arrangements for an exhibition on billiard fundamentals at the Harvard Union building, later in the week.

Erastus B. Badger will be inducted as the new president of the Winchester Country Club at the annual meeting of that organization on Jan. 30, it is announced by the nominating committee. Mr. Badger has been connected with Winchester for several years, and it was his enthusiastic support which contributed largely to the success of the Ryder Cup exhibition in 1932 and Gene Sarazen's match with Francis Ouimet the following year.

Mayor Mansfield has approved the basketball program that is being directed by the recreation office of the Park Department under Commissioner Long. Some 800 boys, who are playing are elated to hear this announcement.

Local fans will be interested to know that Fred Ostermueller, the new left-handed pitching star whom the Red Sox secured from Rochester, was the most effective boxman in the International League last season, according to official averages.

Canadian Indoor Tennis Under Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Jan. 17—Play got under way Tuesday in the singles event of the annual Canadian covered courts tennis championships, and while most of the players were in action the leading seeded stars, Francis X. Shields of New York, the defending champion, and George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, recent winner of the Miami Biltmore title, will not play their first matches until today. J. Gilbert Hall, another of the favorites, advanced into the second round through a default.

While there were no upsets in the first round of the singles there were several matches in which the favored players were extended by their opponents. Six visiting players were engaged, but only two, Frank Rericha of New York, and H. P. Margesson of Toronto, were successful. The summary:

Canadian Indoor Tennis Championship—First Round

E. Savard, Montreal, defeated S. Hermant, Toronto, 6—4, 4—6, 6—1.
Marcel Rainville, Montreal, defeated C. G. Plimpton, Boston, 6—2, 6—3.
Jack Reitman, Montreal, defeated W. P. Pigott, Hamilton, 6—7, 6—2, 6—4.
E. P. Emard, Montreal, defeated George D'Arcy, Boston, 6—2, 6—1.
Frank Rericha, New York, defeated Don Co ter, Montreal, 9—7, 6—4.
H. P. Margesson, Toronto, defeated Paul Deschenes, Montreal, 9—7, 6—3.
Dave Morrice, Montreal, defeated J. G. Wayland, Montreal, 6—2, 6—1.
Laird Watt, Montreal, defeated Emil Durand, Montreal, 6—3, 6—3.
Robert Murray, Montreal, defeated Paul Drummond, Montreal, 6—0, 6—4.
C. W. Leslie, Montreal, defeated G. H. Roper, Montreal, 6—3, 6—3.
Roland Longtin, Montreal, defeated Eric Walker, Montreal, 3—6, 6—1, 8—6.
J. G. Hall, New York, won by default from Allen McMartin, Montreal.

Kansas Bests Missouri In Big Six Court Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., Jan. 17—The University of Missouri lost its first home game to the University of Kansas in six years, 22 to 25, and dropped to a second-place tie in the Big Six Conference basketball race here last night.

Trailing, 12 to 14, at the half, Missouri saw the margin widen to seven points before tying the score with three minutes to play. Free throws by J. Richard Wells '34 and H. Gordon Gray '35 provided the winning margin. Five floor goals for Missouri were canceled by officials

Raymond Ebling '36, who made 13 points for Kansas for scoring honors, gave an exhibition of free throwing, sinking seven of his eight tries. Both teams played without substitutes. The summary:

Kansas		Missouri
Shaffer, lf	rg,	Jorgensen
Ebling, rf	lg,	Miller
Wells, c	c,	Schaper
Gray, lg	rf,	Cooper
Harrington, rg	lf,	Thompson

Score—Kansas 27, Missouri 25. Goals from floor—Ebling 3, Shaffer 2, Harrington 2, Wells for Kansas; Miller 3, Cooper 2, Thompson 2, Jorgensen 2, Schaper for Missouri. Goals from foul—Ebling 7, Harrington 2, Wells, Gray for Kansas; Cooper 3, Thompson, Miller for Missouri. Officials—Fred Young, Illinois Wesleyan, and E. C. Jones, Kansas State.

College Basketball Results

Abilene Christian 30, Howard Payne 26.
Alabama 44, Tennessee 31.
Augustana 36, St. Ambrose 32.
Baylor 50, S. E. Okla 34.
Bethel 29, Bethany 22.
Boston B. C. 30, Tufts J. V. 20.
Butler 35, Franklin 27.
Carleton 20, St. Olaf 23.
Central Normal 38, Oakland City 23.
Furman 42, Presbyterian College 22.
Kansas 27, Missouri 25.
Knox 22, Monmouth 20.
MacAlester 39, River Falls 35.
Macomb Teachers 39, Illinois C. 31.
New Hampshire 35, Brown 34.
North Carolina 41, Wake Forest 21.
Oklahoma 34, Oklahoma A. & M. 19.
Omaha 28, Nebraska Wesleyan 16.
Pittsburgh 44, Carnegie Tech 35.
Santa Clara 36, Stanford 26.
Simpson 25, Drake 22.
South Carolina 52, Newberry 28.
St. Benedict's 33, Haskell 22.
St. Louis 32, Washington 28.
Tulsa 31, Drury 15.
Trinity 28, Amherst 24.
Union 27, Western Kentucky 29.
V. M. I. 35, Virginia 33.
Westminster 28, Missouri Valley 23.
West Maryland 29, Wash. Coll. 18.
Wofford 34, Clemson 25.

Cochet Defeats Facondi

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 17 (By U. P.)—Henri Cochet, former French Davis Cup ace who recently turned professional, easily defeated Pilo Facondi, South American professional champion, yesterday, 6—3, 6—4, 7—5.

Adams Express Assets

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—Adams Express Company reports a Dec. 31 net asset value of $8.40 a share on the common stock, compared with 13 cents at the end of 1932.

Big Bill Tilden Wins From Vines To Lead Series

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 17 (AP)—Bill Tilden was one up on the youthful Ellsworth Vines today after taking the fifth match of their professional tennis series in straight sets—7—5, 6—3, 8—6.

Tilden and Vines stepped onto the court here last night with honors even. Tilden had been victorious at New York and Philadelphia in the first two matches of the current series; and Vines had humbled the veteran at Washintgon and Boston in the third and fourth matches.

It was all the 41-year-old veteran's game last night. Tilden never was in any danger of losing the match, and only in the slightly prolonged third set did Vines show signs of forcing Big Bill. Seemingly careless errors by Vines finally gave that third set to his opponent.

With the game score of the third set at 5—5, Tilden's strength seemed to fail and Vines went to 40—0 on his own delivery before reverting to a series of errors that cost him the game. The young Californian came to life again and broke Tilden's service but the veteran cracked Vines' service in the thirteenth game to move in front once more.

Tilden displayed his greatest power of the match at the end as he blasted through with three service shots that Vines was unable to return and won the match point on a perfectly executed angled volley. Vines had 101 errors to Tilden's 81 and scored 23 placements and three aces to Tilden's 17 placements and five aces.

Streamlined Woods? 'It's No Golf Joke'

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 17 (AP)—Streamlined wooden clubs to lower golf scores—why not?

Anyway, it's a thought, raised by Willie Ogg, Worcester professional, and George Sargent of East Lake, Bobby Jones' home club, yesterday, in a conversation on golf, of the future.

Sargent and Ogg were discussing the development of the club and golf ballistics when somebody interrupted with, "What do you think will be the next development in the golf club?"

"Streamlined wooden clubs," Sargent shot back.

Bystanders laughed, polite to a fault.

"It's no joke," said Sargent and Ogg in a chorus. "The streamlined wooden club and improvements on the shaft will be along with us in the next two or three years. Perhaps less."

Sargent added he already had tried one. "It moves through the air without sound. It moves surer and faster. There's no whistle as the club goes down," he said.

As to shafts, Ogg said some of the present steel ones are too soft. When they first made them, he went on, they tried to make them act like hickory and they were too limber. In remedying the fault some were made too stiff and now some of them are too limber again.

"Yes, sir," he agreed with Sargent, "the streamlined woods and a new development in shafts are the next developments."

Corner Shots

ONE of the features of the recent United States women's squash racquets championships in New York was the introduction of the newly organized Squash Racquets Umpires Association as the official referees and score keepers of the tournament. Ernest B. Humpstone of the University Club, the organizer and chairman, and J. K. Weeks, Princeton Club, secretary, were in full charge of the officiating, and others who assisted in the work were Abbott Abercrombie, Ralph A. Powers, Robert A. Goodwin, S. K. Farrington Jr., Willard W. Cole, and J. R. MacNeille. They will be used officially in other Metropolitan tournaments this season, and are also working on the organization of other groups to be used in outside tourneys.

The United States women's squash racquets team of eight players to visit England will sail in the Red Star liner Olympic early Saturday morning. The team expects to return March 7. It will be interesting to watch the results of this tour as the American women have greatly improved their game since the Englishwomen came to the States last winter sweeping all before them. The Americans will have to adjust themselves to the English courts, which are larger than American. The balls are smaller and faster, and even the scoring is different, the English system setting the game limit at nine points as against the American 15.

The New Jersey Women's Squash Racquets Association team title went to the Plainfield Country Club Tuesday when it defeated the Short Hills Club on the Montclair Athletic Club courts, 3 to 2, in the play-off match.

Standard Oil Says Babe Ruth Program Is Pure Advertising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—Standard Oil Company of New Jersey announced its intention to oppose the application of the Secretary of the Interior for an injunction to restrain it from carrying out its radio contract with Babe Ruth, who has enrolled more than 500,000 youngsters in his Babe Ruth Boys' Club conducted over the air.

This suit, officials of the company explained, is understood to be based on the theory that offering of prizes violates rules 16 and 17 of the code for the petroleum industry. These rules were devised and intended to prevent the practice of selling petroleum products below the open posted prices.

It is regrettable, the company says, that the Government's interpretation of these provisions should lead it to attempt to interfere with the project in which the prizes are offered, "not as a price concession or in any way in connection with sales, but in pursuance of a legitimate advertising program."

"It should be clearly understood," the company explains, "as emphasized in the radio announcements, that participation in the contest involves no obligation whatsoever to make any purchases from the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and its affiliates, the Standard Oil Company of Pennsylvania, the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana and the Colonial Beacon Oil Company."

Insurance Bill Ratified

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—After a third reading the Senate has ordered ratified a bill to require health, life and accident insurance companies to publish full applications and terms on policies. The bill, introduced by Representative J. E. Leppard of Chesterfield, passed the House last year.

Tommy Goodwin Advances

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 17 (AP)—Tommy Goodwin of Monroe, N. Y., New York State junior golf champion, began defense of his mid-winter amateur tournament title here Monday by shattering par over the Miami Country Club course to defeat Bob Odom of St. Albans, N. Y., 8 and 7. Goodwin made the turn in 34, two under par, to take a 5-hole lead, clicked off birdies on the next two holes and added a par 4 on the twelfth to clinch the match. Other favorites also came through the first round, but some of them were hard pushed to stay in the running. Curtis Bryan of Miami, winner of the recent Miami Biltmore Thanksgiving Day tournament, squeezed out at 1-up victory over Hank Bowbeer, former Chicago district champion.

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The Home Forum

Collector's Item

NOT long ago, I received notice of a course of lectures on "The Art of Collecting." There was something amusing and significant in the idea—amusing because so characteristic of present-day tendencies to reduce everything to a system; significant because collecting is our nearest modern approach to a universal pastime. The proof of this last appears to me to lie in the fact that on all sides I see my friends and neighbors zestfully turning shops, attics and even dustbins upside down in their untiring efforts to bring forth the quaint, the rare, the bizarre.

To some, this may appear true only because of where I live and whom I have for friends and neighbors. It is true that my neighborhood is thickly populated, that it abounds in shops specializing in the antique and that few "outlanders" venture into it unless on collection bent; yet, to me, all this is just the significant circumstance which makes the observation possible. When the poet, the policeman, the blacksmith, the broker, the seamstress and the débutante all are collecting—and when their interests range from antique cloisonné to fossilized elks teeth—one may rightly say, I believe, that the hobby is approaching the universal.

The growing popularity of collecting may, perhaps, in some measure, be accounted for by the fact that one doesn't have to be more than an amateur in order to enjoy it. That is not to say, of course, that there are no rules and no "art" to be learned; but it is to suggest that untold fun may be had in just picking up whatever pleases one without knowing or caring about hallmarks, watermarks, trademarks, imprints and such like.

If, for instance, you are an amateur with a relish, say for autographs, the chances are that you could get as much of a thrill from the autograph of your friend the butcher, especially on a receipted bill, as a hardened connoisseur would get from that of a native chieftain in Africa's Bechuanaland!

* * *

Again, as an amateur without the professional's driving ambition to possess, you would be able all the more impersonally to enter into the collecting enthusiasms of others, whether they be the American President's zest for models of sailing ships or the English Queen's preference for "mutton fat" jades. This naïve impersonal attitude of the amateur has much to recommend it, especially when one realizes that through it he escapes the stress of turning places inside out in every part of the globe in order to bring such collections together.

I cite my own interest in butterflies (as collected by others) as an admirable example of the amateur's position. It will indicate that meagerness of knowledge is not in itself a deterrent. I know very little of that which is technically called "insectæ." I once quite innocently carried a katydid to a specialist, believing it to be some rare chrysalid; none the less, I can amuse myself endlessly with another's account of his butterfly collecting. Without being much more than able to distinguish a swallowtail from a strait-jacket, I can still sip the strong nectar of the subject with the best of the specialists just by delving into Aksakoff's recital of his boyhood adventures with the net during his school days in Russia.

Such an incident might in itself serve to suggest the double return awaiting anyone with a penchant for collecting who turns to books. Through few collectors' items is it possible to touch the past so intimately. Very right was that one who wrote:

"The cover of a book
Is like a door
That opens into someone's house
Where I've not been before."

For me, there is no more satisfying adventure than to pass through a street of books and knock at an occasional door. Behind each door there is a human being, and it is rare indeed than one makes the acquaintance of the occupants of such a house without enlarging and enriching his own nature.

Like an old house, an old book acquires a patina of experience which can never be found on one fresh from the press. It grows to something more than a book because of its association, because it has been read, cherished and handed down in families. According to De Quincey's reminiscences Wordsworth habitually cut the pages of new books and buttered his toast with the same knife. Speaking of this, Christopher Morley, quite rightly I think, placed the value of such books far above any coming bandbox new from the publisher. While I heartily agree with this attitude, I do not, figuratively of course, insist that the buttery knife be that of Wordsworth, or any of the world's great, not even of anyone whom I have ever known. Just the fact that someone somewhere chose it and loved it enough to confide in it makes it a human document worthy of my notice.

* * *

Some weeks ago I discovered a document, wholly undistinguished by cover or content, and yet irresistibly appealing. The mute companion of some poor sailor, it had become his confidant, and he had made its flyleaf his logbook. There was something about this unprepossessing tatterdemalion little volume that made it priceless.

Covering the globe in the sea chest of this rough-hewn poet, it had gathered more age and experience than I, in all probability, could ever attain; it had suffered shipwreck and had remained throughout perhaps the one compelling bond that held that roving seaman deep-anchoraged to a little spot of English wold.

Both history and adventure are compacted within the brief entries of that flyleaf diary, the last of which reads: "John Dresser on Board the Flora Bonna to England Cast away on the 14 of September 1831—went back to Quebeck in sprye cooner on the 1 of October arived at Quebeck—this happned on the north shore of Anticosta 15 Miles from the Light—right opiset cape gaspey."

John Dresser was the matter-of-fact diarist indeed in this instance, and I can never read his labored scrawl without speculating on those larger adventures which must have been his and which he never thought worth setting down.

The book itself puzzles me: Why should John Dresser have chosen it? Was it because its flyleaf presented a good writing surface, or was it because some thoughtful one had felt its moral precepts worthy of John's meditations in the long watches at sea? Certain it seems that John would hardly have chosen it for himself, for its descriptive title reads, "Fables for the Female Sex." And I feel convinced that John was no lady mariner!

Because of another name which I have found in the book I have been drawn, pardonably I trust, to a romantic conclusion: I think John may have bought the book, carried it with him, written in it just to make it more a part of himself, and presented it to Susannah Barnes when he finally reached Coventry in Warwickshire, near Christmas in 1831.

On the other hand, another date, 1801, found written near Susannah's name suggests that the book may have been Susannah's gift to John—a little precious something treasured from her childhood and all the more calculated to keep her John in mind of a little cottage and inglenook in the heart of England!

It is quite beyond probability that I shall ever know more of Susannah Barnes and John Dresser than I do now; yet our acquaintance, I feel sure, will prove valuable and lasting in spite of the tenuous threads which hold us together. Every time I reach for "Fables for the Female Sex," I shall touch hands with Susannah in Coventry, or walk the deck of the heaving *Flora Bonna* with John.

GEOFFREY CLUMBER.

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Memory

A flower-flecked field,
Bright with the sun of June,
Astir with butterflies and bees,
And petals nodding,
And here and there a shadow
From high trees.

A fair-haired boy
Asleep upon the grass,
The Great Dane beside him,
Lifts questioning eyelids
As I pass.

GERTRUDE ALLEN.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Donald McLeish, London

Young Model Yachtsmen of Port Said

An Old-Fashioned Kitchen

The cottage itself was on the main shore road leading from the village to Keyport Light, and a little removed from the highway. It had two stories and a narrow hall with rooms on either side. In the rear were the dining-room and kitchen. Overlooking the road in front was a wide portico with sloping roof.

There were two outside doors belonging to the house. These were always open. They served two purposes—to let in the air and to let in the neighbors. The neighbors included everybody who happened to be passing, from the doctor to the tramp. This constant stream of visitors always met in the kitchen—a low-ceiled, old-fashioned interior, full of nooks and angles, that had for years adapted itself to everybody's wants and ministered to everybody's comfort—and was really the cheeriest and cosiest room in the house.

Its fittings and furnishings were as simple as they were convenient. On one side, opposite the door, were the windows, looking out upon the garden, their sills filled with plants in winter and sou'wester hats in summer. In the far corner stood a pine dresser painted bright green, decorated with rows of plates and saucers set up on edge, besides various dishes and platters, all glistening from the last touch of Aunty Bell's hand polish. Next to the dresser was a broad, low settle, also of pine and also bright green, except where countless pairs of overalls had worn the paint away. Chairs of all kinds stood about—rockers for winter nights, and more ceremonious straight-backs for mealtimes. There was a huge table, too, with always a place for one more, and a mantelrest . . . never known to be without a box of matches or a nautical almanac. There were rows of hooks nailed to the backs of the doors, especially adapted to rubber coats and oilskins. And tucked away in a corner under the stairs was a fresh, sweet-smelling, brass-hooped cedar bucket with a cocoanut dipper that had helped to cool almost every throat from Keyport Village to Keyport Light.

But it was the stove that made this room unique: not an ordinary, commonplace cooking-machine, but a big, generous, roomy arrangement, pushed far back out of everybody's way with out-riggers for broiling, and capacious ovens for baking, and shelves for keeping things hot, besides big and little openings on top for pots and kettles and frying pans, of a pattern unknown to the modern chef; each and every one dearly prized by the cheery little soul who burnt her face to a blazing red in its service. This cast-iron embodiment of all the hospitable virtues was the special pride of Aunty Bell, the captain's wife, a neat, quick, busy little woman, about half the size of the captain in height, width, and thickness. Into its recesses she poured the warmth of her heart, and from out of its capacious receptacles she took the products of her bounty. Every kettle sang and every griddle "sizzed" to please her, and every fire crackled and laughed at her bidding.

—F. HOPKINSON SMITH, in "Caleb West, Master Diver."

Winter Splendor

But Winter has yet brighter scenes
—he boasts
Splendors beyond what gorgeous Summer knows;
Or Autumn with his many fruits, and woods
All flushed with many hues. Come when the rains
Have glazed the snow and clothed the trees with ice,
While the slant sun of February pours
Into the bowers a flood of light. Approach!
The incrusted surface shall upbear thy steps,
And the broad arching portals of the grove
Welcome thy entering. Look! the massy trunks
Are cased in the pure crystal; each light spray,
Nodding and tinkling in the breath of heaven,
Is studded with its trembling water-drops,
That glimmer with an amethystine light.
But round the parent-stem the long low boughs
Bend, in a glittering ring, and arbors hide
The glassy floor. Oh! you might deem the spot
The spacious cavern of some virgin mine,
Deep in the womb of earth—where the gems grow,
And diamonds put forth radiant rods and bud
With amethyst and topaz—and the place
Lit up, most royally, with the pure beam
That dwells in them.

—WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, in "A Winter Piece."

BUENAS NUEVAS

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

LAS nuevas son la información de algo que ha ocurrido. Forman la base del periódico, la razón por qué existe, y son el cometido especial del periodista. La publicación de estas nuevas se ha desarrollado de principios pequeños en un negocio inmenso, y más personas se enteran hoy en día de los sucesos de actualidad en menos tiempo. Esto significa progreso al hacer posible un conocimiento más pronto de las cosas buenas tanto como un descubrimiento más rápido de las pretensiones del mal en un campo más extenso.

Las nuevas, materialmente hablando, pertenecen a las fases pasajeras de la experiencia humana. Son importantes y continuarán propagándose, hasta que, por medio del entendimiento espiritual, las buenas nuevas de la existencia verdadera sean conocidas universalmente por la conciencia humana y ninguna falsedad quede como aparente fuente de nuevas.

Puesto que Dios es Todo, no hay existencia verdadera aparte de El. Y sin embargo el mal parece existir de acuerdo con el testimonio de los sentidos materiales. La materia tiene que tomarse en consideración, en vista de que es el argumento de lo que llamamos la mente mortal que la materia es real y que encierra inteligencia y vida, a pesar del hecho que es imposible informar la materia de nada. No hay nada que pueda conferir sensibilidad a la materia, puesto que ésta es incapaz de pensar. Es en la conciencia humana donde la lucha entre lo bueno y lo malo parece librarse,—lo bueno ganando terreno constantemente—entre la percepción del hecho que todo es Espiritu y espiritual y la creencia que la materia tiene inteligencia o poder.

El acontecimiento más grande de la historia fué introducido con poco reconocimiento popular en aquel tiempo. Había profecías numerosas de la venida del Mesías antes de la llegada de Jesús. Pero había pocos hombres que comprendieron la tremenda significación de la voz procedente del cielo que al tiempo del bautismo de Jesús, aclamaba al Mesías, al cual los israelitas habían aguardado tanto tiempo: "Este es mi amado Hijo, en quien tengo mi complacencia." Su llegada cambió el curso de la historia humana, porque él trajo la buena nueva de que el reino de Dios está siempre presente, como en el cielo así también en la tierra; que el poder de Dios tiene que ser demostrado aquí mismo y en este tiempo, hasta que la perfección y la libertad espirituales, que Dios ha otorgado al hombre, se hayan comprendido y demostrado completamente. Sobre esta base curó a los enfermos y resucitó a los muertos, diciendo que todos los que creyeren, —es decir, todos los que entendiesen —el Cristo, debieran hacer lo mismo.

El descubrimiento de la Ciencia Cristiana por Mary Baker Eddy en el año 1866 no encontró sino una bienvenida bien tibia al principio. Pero la Desubridora, a pesar de ser afrontada por la incredulidad, persistía en la publicación de su libro de texto, SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS), el cual, proclamando la buena nueva de la curación metafísica, se lee ahora muy generalmente en combinación con la Biblia.

Años después, en 1883, cuando fundó THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL, Mary Baker Eddy dijo, refiriendose a la atención que los periódicos de aquellos días solían dar a las enfermedades: "Un periódico nuestro contrarrestará en cierta medida este daño público", añadiendo: "Nos será posible alcanzar muchos hogares con pensamientos sanativos y purificadores" (MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS, pág. 7). Más tarde fundó el CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL y en el año 1908 THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, un diario cuyos lectores se encuentran por el mundo entero.

Tal vez permanezca como un punto discutible entre los periodistas, lo qué se puede considerar como nuevas bajo ciertas circunstancias. Esto depende muchas veces de la educación individual de las diferentes personas y también de los puntos de vista mantenidos por los gerentes de los periódicos, para los cuales están escribiendo. Por cierto que no puede haber satisfacción duradera en la propagación de algo que no sean buenas nuevas—las nuevas de la supremacía del bien. En Isaías leemos: "Jehová me ha ungido para anunciar buenas nuevas a los mansos; . . . para proclamar a los cautivos libertad, . . . para consolar a todos los que lloran . . . dándoles hermosura en lugar de ceniza." Esto es el espíritu de Cristo, el cual la humanidad está obligada a manifestar, imitando de esta manera las obras de Cristo Jesús.

Nuevas constructivas son la afirmación de lo bueno como supremo sobre lo malo; y la denuncia de lo malo, si esto hace falta como medio para el fin deseado. Esta crónica de los sucesos es una misión bien elevada, a la cual hombres y mujeres de nuestros días están dando su apoyo cada vez más determinadamente. El reconocimiento del privilegio del hombre de reclamar su unidad presente con su creador, Dios, la Mente omnisciente, trae oportunidades acrecentadas para estar al tanto de las nuevas más importantes de la actualidad, es decir del relato de todo lo que contribuya a la marcha triunfal de la humanidad hacia su salvación, definida en la página 593 del libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH como: "La Vida, la Verdad y el Amor comprendidos y demostrados como supremos sobre todo; el pecado, la enfermedad y la muerte destruídos."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Good News

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEWS is information about something that has occurred. It is the *raison d'être* of the newspaper and the peculiar quest of the newspaper man. The publishing of news has grown from small beginnings into an immense business, and more people are becoming aware of current events with decreasing lapse of time. This signifies progress in making possible a quicker knowledge of good, as well as a more rapid detection of the claims of evil over a wider field.

News, materially speaking, pertains to passing phases of human experience. It is important, and will continue to be conveyed until, through spiritual understanding, the good news of true being is universally known to human consciousness, and no falsity remains to be a seeming source of news.

Since God is All, there is no real existence apart from Him. And yet according to the testimony of the material senses evil seems to be. Matter is to be reckoned with; the belief that it is real, and that it encloses intelligence and life, is the argument of mortal mind, so called, despite the fact that it is impossible to inform matter of anything. Nothing can give matter sensibility, for it is incapable of thinking. It is in human consciousness that the battle between good and evil seems to go on—with good constantly gaining ground—between the recognition of the fact that all is Spirit and spiritual and the belief that matter has intelligence or power.

The greatest event in history was ushered in with little popular recognition at the time. There had been numerous predictions of the coming of the Messiah prior to the advent of Jesus. There were few who remarked the tremendous import of the voice from heaven which, at the time of Jesus' baptism, acclaimed the Messias for whom the Israelites had long watched: "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased." His coming changed the course of human history, for he brought the good news that the kingdom of God is ever present, on earth as well as in heaven; that God's power is to be demonstrated here and now, until man's spiritual, God-given freedom and perfection should be realized. On this basis he healed the sick and raised the dead, and said that all who believed—that is, understood—the Christ should do likewise.

Mary Baker Eddy's discovery of Christian Science, in 1866, was at first accorded a slight welcome. She encountered incredulity. She persisted, however, in the publication of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," which, conveying the good news of Mind-healing, is now widely read in connection with the Bible.

Years later, in 1883, when she established *The Christian Science Journal*, in referring to the attention given to disease in the newspapers of the day, Mrs. Eddy said, "A periodical of our own will counteract to some extent this public nuisance," adding, "We shall be able to reach many homes with healing, purifying thought" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 7). Later on she established the *Christian Science Sentinel* and, in 1908, *The Christian Science Monitor*, a daily newspaper, whose reading public is now spread throughout the world.

What constitutes news in a given circumstance may be a debatable point among newspaper men. This depends on individual mental backgrounds and on the viewpoints of the managers of the newspapers for which they are writing. Certainly there can be no enduring satisfaction in conveying aught but good news—the news of the supremacy of good. In Isaiah we read: "The Lord hath anointed me to preach good tidings unto the meek; . . . to proclaim liberty to the captives, . . . to comfort all that mourn . . . to give unto them beauty for ashes." This is the Christ-spirit which mankind is bidden to manifest and thus emulate the works of Christ Jesus.

Constructive news is the affirmation of good as dominant over evil; and the exposure of evil, if this is necessary as a means to the desired end. This chronicling is a high mission to which men and women are ever more purposefully giving their support. The recognition of a man's right to claim his present unity with his creator, God, the all-knowing Mind, brings added opportunities for keeping abreast of the most vital news of each day, namely, the record of whatever contributes to mankind's triumphant march toward salvation, defined on page 593 of Science and Health as "Life, Truth, and Love understood and demonstrated as supreme over all; sin, sickness, and death destroyed."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

America's Buildings

I believe that few statements about America would so surprise English people as that it has beautiful architecture. I was prepared to find Boston and Cambridge old-fashioned and homelike—Oliver Wendell Holmes had initiated me; I had a distinct notion of the cool spaciousness of the White House and the imposing proportions of the Capitol and, of course, I knew that one had but to see the skyscrapers of New York to experience the traditional repulsion! But of the church of St. Thomas on Fifth Avenue I had heard nothing, nor of Mr. Morgan's exquisite library, nor of the Grand Central terminus, nor of the Lincoln Memorial at Washington, nor of the bland charm of Mount Vernon. Nor had I expected to find Fifth Avenue so dignified and cordial a thoroughfare. . . .

Least of all did I anticipate the maturity of America's buildings. Those serene façades on Beacon Street overlooking Boston Common, where the Autocrat used to walk (and I made an endeavor to follow his identical footsteps, for he was my first real author)—they are as satisfying as anything in Georgian London. And I shall long treasure the memory of the warm red brick and easy proportions of the Boston City Hall and Faneuil Hall, and Independence Hall at Philadelphia seen through a screen of leaves. But in England (and these buildings were English once) we still have many old red brick buildings; what we have not is anything to correspond with the spacious friendly houses of wood which I saw in the country all about Boston and at Cambridge—such houses as that which was Lowell's home—each amid its own greenery. Nowhere, however, did I see a more comely manor house of the old Colonial style than Anthony Wayne's near Daylesford, in Pennsylvania. In England only cottages are built of wood, and I rather think that there are now by-laws against that.

Not all the good country houses, big and little, are, however, old. American architects in the past few years seem to have developed a very attractive type of home, often only a cottage, and I saw a great number of these on the slopes of the Hudson, all the new ones combining taste with the suggestion of comfort. The conservation of trees wherever possible is an admirable feature of modern suburban planning in America. In England the new suburb too often has nothing but saplings. In America, again, the houses, even the very small ones, are more often detached than with us.—E. V. Lucas, in "Roving East and Roving West" (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

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Financial: Market Quotations

Market Closes With Good Net Price Changes

Much Irregularity Obtains in Moderately Active Stock Dealings

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—Speculative sentiment in financial markets was almost as mixed today as Wall Street's interpretations of the Government's new fiscal program.

Stocks churned about a little less actively than in the previous session with many of the leaders holding to a rather narrow groove. There were a few obviously easy spots but the list, as a whole, did not give very much ground, and strength was displayed by a number of specialties.

Specialty buying came into the stock market, and numerous groups experienced periodic flurries. Trading maintained an active pace, and advances in the late dealings ranged up to around 3 points. Narrow movements, however, persisted in a number of leaders, including U. S. Steel, American Telephone and General Motors.

Case, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Union Pacific, Western Union and Armour of Illinois preferred gained 2 to around 3.

Analyzing Earnings

With inflationary psychology apparently indecisive as a result of the Administration's steps toward dollar stabilization, both traders and investors were beginning to study the position of stocks of companies which may be expected to benefit by the Government's huge spending program. Earnings, both current and potential, were being analyzed for clients by the various investment services.

A possible currency war between Great Britain and America continued to be a market factor which engendered caution in some trading circles. Banking opinion on this question was varied. In some quarters it was believed dollar values would be maintained at a relatively high rate because of a certain amount of repatriation of American capital, covering of heavy short dollars sales abroad, expanded purchases of American securities by foreigners and the probability that the balance of payments will be increasingly in favor of America.

On the other hand, certain foreign exchange dealers were inclined to expect a sort of status quo in the threatened dollar-pound battle until further feelers are put out by Washington and London regarding a currency conference.

Bonds Hold Steady

The lusty recovery in the bond market during the last several days showed signs of flagging today, but on the whole, the list maintained a rugged appearance.

The United States Government issues continued their recovery, with several issues registering gains of 1/16 to 3/16 of a point during the earlier dealings. The volume of trading in bonds generally contracted somewhat from the high levels of the last two days.

Profit-taking appeared in some of the recent strong features. Erie 5s, for instance, and Goodyear 5s, as well as International Telephone 4½s, receded about a point. Canadian Pacific debenture 4s lost as much.

The electric power issues held about steady, and several of the oils advanced fractionally. Phillips Petroleum 5½s rose fractionally in a fair turnover. Some of the rails continued to advance. New York Central 5s recovered an early sag and worked fractionally higher in substantial dealings. Among the industrial and miscellaneous issues Warner Bros. 6s rose more than a point.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Chicago

Wheat: Firm; improved milling demand.

Corn: Easy; receipts somewhat larger.

Cattle: Steady to 15 higher, top steers $7.15.

Hogs: Steady, active, top $3.55.

Foreign

London—Prices were irregular in a quieter session on the stock exchange today. Profit-taking and bearish selling adversely affected most sections with the exceptions of Argentine rails and Japanese bonds which were firmer. Transatlantic issues and gold mining shares hardened in the afternoon. The market closed irregular.

Paris—Following the lead of the London market, trading on the Bourse was hesitant. Profit-taking caused small losses, but prices strengthened toward the close which was irregular.

Berlin—Business on the Boerse was dull, and with the exception of the bond section, price fluctuations were slight. The market closed unsettled.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	Last	Chg
March	11.18	11.18—.12	
May	11.30	11.32—.12	
July	11.53	11.50—.09	
October	11.20	11.68—.10	

Spots 11.58, oc 5 points. Tone at close steady.

New Orleans

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	—.09
March	11.18	11.31	11.13	11.19	—.06
May	11.34	11.50	11.29	11.33	—.02
July	11.50	11.65	11.45	11.47	—.11
October	11.69	11.82	11.69	11.69	—.10

Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	5.77	5.77	5.70	5.74	—.02
March	5.76	5.77	5.68	5.73	—.02
May	5.76	5.77	5.67	5.73	—.02
July	5.76	5.77	5.68	5.73	—.02
October	5.79	5.78	5.70	5.75	—.02

Tone at close steady.

Pneumatic Casings

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—November shipments of pneumatic casings totaled 2,197,485 units, a decrease of 13.4 per cent from October, but a gain of 28.4 per cent from November, 1932, says the Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc. Production was 2,039,386 casings, 11.4 per cent under October, and 31.9 per cent above a year ago.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Jan. 17	Jan. 16
40½	13½	1.30	Abraham & Str	100	35	35	35	
97	80	7	Abraham & S pf	80	91¼	91¼	91¼	90½
13¾	3		Adams Express	6500	9¼	8¾	9	9
21¾	8	1	Adams Millis	300	19	18	19	17½
12½	8¾		Addressograph	400	8¾	8	8¾	8¼
9¾	1¾		Advance Rumely	1100	6¾	6	6¾	6¼
11¾	5¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	900	7¼	7	7	7
112	47½	35	Air Reduction	2600	103¾	102¼	102¾	102¼
23	11¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	9800	22½	22	22½	22½
21¾	1		Alleghany Corp	7500	4¼	4	4¼	4¼
20	1¼		Allegh pf ww xxx	1800	9½	9	9¼	9¼
21	1¼		Alleghany pf xw	900	8¾	8½	8¾	8¾
152	70¾	6†	Allegh pf ww XL	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¾
26⅝	8		Allied Chem	3900	153¾	150	150	150¼
24	9¾		Allis Chalmers	5200	20	19¾	19¾	19¾
9¼	3⅝		Alpha Port Cem	300	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
40	5		Amal Leather	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	5¼
47⅞	18½	2	Amal Leather pf	400	27¾	26¼	27⅝	
35	7¼		Amerada	1400	45¼	45	45	45⅝
28½	5		Am Ag Ch Del	2400	32½	30¼	32	31
49½	34	3	Am Bank Note	100	45	44	44	43
18⅜	1		Am Bank Note pf	200	10	10	10	10
64	23¾		Am Beet Sugar	80	59	58	58	58
42½	9¼	.60	Am Beet Sug pf	300	10¼	10	10	10
106	60	7	Am Brake S&F	1400	34½	33¾	34½	34
100½	49½	4	Am Brake S&F pf	150	98	98	98	97
39¾	6¼		Am Can	7800	101¾	99	99	99½
59¾	15		Am Car & Fdry	5400	28¾	26½	28	27¼
14	1¾		Am Car & F pf	800	47¾	45¾	47	44
51¾	34	3†	Am Chain	100	7½	7½	7½	
6¾	2		Am Chicle	100	48	48	48	
89¾	13		Am Colortype	100	3½	3½	3½	
6	1		Am Com Alcohol	8200	59¾	58	58¾	58⅝
19⅝	3⅜		Am Encaustic T	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
44¾	7¼		Am & For Pow	7800	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
35⅜	6¼		Am & For Pow pf	700	20¼	20	20	20¾
27¾	4⅝		Am & For Pow 6	300	15	15	15	15
21½	4½	1	Am & For Pw 2pf	200	13	13	13	13
16	2½		Am Hawaiian	300	15½	15	15	15¾
57½	13½		Am Hide & L	300	9¼	8¾	9¼	8¾
17½	3⅝		Am Hide & L pf	600	30	28	28	28
15⅛	4¼		Am Ice	2600	8	7¾	8	7¾
3½	⅝		Am International	4600	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
39½	5¾		Am La France	300	5	5	5	5
47¾	20⅝	3	Am Locomotive	2600	31½	29½	31½	30½
63	17¼		Am Loco pf	300	58	57	58	56
6	1		Am Mach & Met	100	3½	3½	3½	
23¾	3⅛		Am Metal	800	20½	19½	20	19½
75⅞	15½		Am Metal 6%	100	74	74	74	73½
19⅞	4		Am Power & Lt	9800	8¼	7¾	8	7¾
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 6% pf	1800	19¼	18½	18½	18½
19	4¾		Am P&L 5% pf	100	17½	16½	16½	16½
119	81½	7	Am Radiator	22400	16¼	15¾	15¾	15¾
31⅞	5¾		Am Radiator pf	200	115	112	115	
47¾	20⅞	3	Am Rolling Mill	17400	21¾	20¾	21¼	21¼
7⅝	2		Am Safety Razor	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
19⅝	2¾		Am Seating	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	
36⅞	11½	2	Am Ship & Com	700	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
53½	10¼		Am Shipbuilding	40	22	21¾	22	21¾
99½	31		Am Smelt & ref	9800	44½	43¾	43¾	43¾
27	4⅝		Am Smelt & R pf	100	101¾	101¾	101¾	101
85	37⅝	2	Am Steel Fdries	4800	24	22¾	23½	22¾
47⅞	30	2†	Am Stores	100	75	75	75	75
73	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	600	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
112¾	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	900	52¾	52¼	52¾	52¾
134⅜	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	400	108¼	107	108½	
25	2¾		Am Type Fndrs	6800	117¼	116¼	116¾	117
37⅞	7		Am Type Fndrs	1100	8	8¼	8	
43¾	10½		Am Wat W & E	86	17	14¼	15½	14
80	30½	2	Am Wat W & E	11200	21¾	20¾	21½	20¾
17	2½		Am Woolen	200	8	8	8	7¾
67½	22¾		Am Woolen pf	4900	68	68	68	70
4¾			Am Woolen pf	1300	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
10⅝	2¼		Am Writ Pap ct	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
22⅞	5		Am Zinc Lead&S	1000	6¼	5¾	5¾	6¼
29⅛	9¾		Anaconda Cop	18900	15¾	14¾	15¼	15
39¼	21¾	.60	Anaconda Wire	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	
29⅝	9¾		Ancher Cap	400	21	20¾	20¾	20¾
90	41	7	Archer Daniels	400	27¾	27¼	27½	27
7¾	1¼		Armour Del pf	500	83	81	83	81½
8	3		Armour Ill A	7500	5¾	5¼	5¼	5¼
93	7		Armour Ill B	2200	17	16	16	16
7	1⅝		Armour Ill pf	2900	63	59¾	61½	59½
11	2		Arnold Constable	400	4	3¾	4	4
5¼			Artloom Corp	40	5½	5	5	5
122	38		Asso Apparel Ind	300	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
80	34⅝		Asso Dry G Ipf	100	38	38	38	38
79¾	50	3.30	Atchison T&SF	34800	68¾	66½	67	66¾
59	16½		Atchison pf	100	77	77	77	76½
32½	12¾	1	Atl Coast Line	3200	47½	44¾	46	46
39½	9		Atl Refining	8900	30¾	29¾	30¼	29¾
84	80	6	Atlas Powder	1800	42¾	41	41	42
84¾	21	2	Atlas Powder pf	40	91	90½	91	91
9¾			Auburn Auto	3700	54½	50¾	51	51½
39½	13	1	Austin Nichols	500	9½	8¾	9¼	8
10⅝	5½		Austin Nichols A	10	49¾	49¾	49¾	
			Aviation Corp Del	10200	8¼	8	8¼	8¼
17⅞	3½		—B— Baldwin Loco	13400	13¾	12¼	13⅜	12⅝
60	9½		Baldwin Loco pf	1100	49	45	49	45
39½	8¼		Balt & Ohio	27200	22¾	20¾	22¾	20¾
41¾	20	2	Balt & Ohio pf	2100	37¾	35¾	37¾	35¾
110	68	7	Bangor & Aroos	1500	43¾	39¾	39¾	43
7¼	⅜		Bangor & Ar pf	100	100	100	100	
24¼	8½		Barker Bros	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
11	3		Barker Bros pf	400	21¼	21	21	21
27	7		Barnsdall A	1800	8¼	8	8¼	8¼
20½	45	3	Beatrice Cream	2100	14	13½	14	13¾
12½	3½		Beech-Nut Pack	100	62½	62½	62½	62
101¼	65	5.50	Belg Ne Ry pref	1600	100	100	100	100
15	8¾	1½	Beneficial Ind Loan	100	99¾	99¾	99¾	
21¾	6¾		Bendix Aviation	16500	19	17¾	18¾	17¾
33½	9		Best & Co	1600	28¾	28¼	28¾	28¼
82	26¼		Bethlehem Steel	34600	43¾	41¾	42¾	42¾
29¾	6¾		Beth Steel pf	600	74¾	74¾	74¾	75¼
29¼	3½		Bigelow Sanford	500	34¾	34½	34¾	34½
58½	2		Blaw Knox	1800	13	12¾	12¾	13¼
37⅜	18	1.60†	Bohn Alum & Br	2900	62¾	60½	61¾	61¼
22¼	5½	.25e	Borden	9500	23½	23¼	23¼	23¼
14⅝	2⅝	.35b	Borg Warner	4700	24⅝	23¾	24	24
18¾	7¼		Briggs Mfg	8500	14¼	12⅝	13	13¼
41¼	21¾		Brooklyn Man T	200	16¾	16	16	16
15⅞	6		Brooklyn M T pf	1500	32¾	31½	32¼	32¼
88½	60	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	800	70¾	70	70	70
53⅞	28½	3	Brown Shoe	200	54	54	54	54½
18½	1¾		Brunswick Balke	900	8¼	7⅞	8¼	7⅞
12⅜	2		Bucyrus Erie	1500	8¼	7¾	8¼	7¾
29¾	2¾		Bucyrus E cv pf	1900	13	11¾	13	11¾
9¾	3¾		Budd Mfg	2200	6	5¾	5¾	5¾
38	3		Budd Mfg pf	2200	6	5¾	5¾	5¾
5¾	4		Budd Wheel	80	28	27½	28	27½
13¼	2½		Bullard	1500	4	3¾	4	3¾
20⅞	6¼	.40	Burroughs Add	3000	10¾	9¾	10¼	9¾
8	1		Bush Terminal	4500	17½	16¼	16¾	16¾
4¼	½		Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2½	2½	2½	2¾
7¾	1½		Butterick	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
43¼	8½		Byers	3600	27¾	26½	27	27¼
80	30½	2	Byers pf	90	51	50¾	51	50
34¾	7⅝		—C— Calif Packing	1500	23	22¾	23	23¼
21¼	¼		Callahan Z & L	300	1½	1	1½	1
16¼	2		Campbell Ws&C	200	10½	10½	10½	10¼
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	2100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
20⅞	7½		Canadian Pacific	8300	16	15¾	16	15¾
21½	4¼		Capital Admin A	500	6	6	6	6
107	30½		Case Thresh	15800	77¼	74	75¼	74¼
86½	51	4	Case Thresh2pf	60	78	74¼	75	
29¾	5½		Caterpillar Trac	4200	26¾	25¾	26⅛	26
4¾			Celotex vtc	900	2	2	2	
58⅞	4½		Celanese Corp	12500	40¼	36¾	39¾	36¾
41	14	1½	Celotex Co	100	3	3	3	3
122	38		Central Aguirre	100	28½	28¾	28¾	29
44¾	5⅞		Central RR of NJ	100	74	74	74	74
7¾	1		Cerro de Pasco	6800	35¾	34¼	34¾	34¾
52½	14¾	2½	Certain-Teed	2100	5	5	5	4¾
48¼	24⅝	2.80	Chesapeake Corp	4900	39¾	38½	39½	41¾
8	½		Chic & Ohio	21400	43¾	42¾	43½	43¾
8½	½		Chi & E Ill	200	3	3	3	2¾
7¾	½		Chi & E Ill pf	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
14⅜	2½		Chi & Gt West	1300	4	3¾	4	3¾
11⅝	1¼		Chi & Gt W pf	1800	9	8¼	8¾	8¼
11⅞	1¼		Chi Mil & St P	5300	6¼	5¾	6¼	5¾
16	1¼		Chi Mil & St P pf	12800	9½	8¾	9½	8¾
34¾	2		Chi & N'western	9000	9½	8¾	9	8¾
123¾	31½		Chi & N'west pf	1000	18	17½	18	17
25¼	2¾		Chi Pneu Tool	1200	8¼	8	8¼	8¼
10¼	2		Chi Pneu T pf	500	12	12	12	12
15	2⅞		Chi Rock Isl & P	3800	4⅝	4¼	4¼	4
19½	3½		Chi RI&P 6%	200	6	6	6	6
22¾	6½	1	Chi RI&P 6%	400	7	6½	6½	7
34	5	1	Chi Yellow Cab	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½
10½	2		Chickasha Cot O	1200	22	21	21	21
21⅜	6		Childs Company	300	7½	7½	7½	7½
57⅝	7¾	2	Chile Copper	20	16	15	15	15
28	7¾	2	Chisler	72800	54½	51¾	53⅞	52½
72	45	6½	City Ice & Fuel	1000	19¾	19½	19¾	19¼
15	8¾	1½	City Ice & F pf	120	70	68¾	70	65¾
21¾	3⅝		City Stores A rts	300	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
33½	9		City Stores	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
49¾	10¼		City Stores vtc	1500	1¼	1	1¼	1¼
82	25¼		Clark Equipment	150	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	10¾
29¾	6¾		Cleve CC&StL pf	30	71	71	71	
109	90	7	Cluett Peabody	1200	32¼	31½	32¼	31½
22⅞	7		Coca-Cola-Palm-P	10	95	95	95	96
26	3		Collins & Aikman	1800	13½	12¾	13	13¼
85	63⅞	7	Collins & A pf	20	81¾	81¼	81¼	81¼
17⅝	2⅞		Colo Fuel & Ir	2100	6	6¼	6¼	6¾
54	9	8	Colo F & I pf	100	21¾	20¼	21	22
51	15¼		Colo & Southern	50	34¾	33¾	34	34
42¾	12½		Colo & So 1pf	80	22¾	22¾	22¾	23
83	50	.50a	Columbia Gas	32800	14¾	14	14¾	14¾
28	6⅝		Columbia G pf A	32800	14¾	14	14¾	14¾
71½	23½	2	Columbia Pic vtc	500	25	24½	24½	25
19½	4		Columbia Carb	3100	64¾	63	63½	62½
25	18½	1¾	Comm Credit	14300	21¾	20¾	21¼	21½
95¾	70	6½	Comm Cr 7% pf	50	25¼	25	25	25
28⅛	18½	2	Comm Cred 1pf	10	94	94	94	94
43½	18	2	Comm Cr 8% pf B	40	25½	25½	25½	25½
37½	9	.60	Comm Inv Tr	5300	41¾	40¾	40¾	41½
61	11¼		Comm Solvents	52900	34¾	32¾	33¾	33¾
60½	17¾	4	Comwlth & So	61800	3	2¾	2¾	3
27¾	7¾	1	Comwlth&S 6pf	3500	37¼	34	34	34
60	32	4½	Conde Nast Pub	7900	25¾	25¼	25¼	25¼
5¾	1¾		Conn Rv & Lt	10	80	80	80	
14¾	5¾		Consol Film Ind	300	3¾	3¾	3¼	
64½	34	3	Consol Film I pf	2800	12¾	12¼	12¾	12¾
99	31½	8	Consol Oil	25600	13¾	12¾	13¾	13¾
5½	1½		Consol Gas pf	1000	88	87¾	88	87¾
15¾	5		Consol Laundries	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
10⅝	1¼		Consol Oil	18300	11	10¾	10¾	11
3¼	1½		Consol Rys Cu pf	300	2½	2½	2½	2½
10¼	1½		Consol Textile	3500	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
4½	¼		Container A	100	7¾	7¼	7¾	7¼
18¾	3		Container B	500	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
3½	½		Cont Baking A	1900	10½	9¼	10¼	9½
7⅜	1½		Cont Baking B	2300	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾
17⅞	3½		Cont Can	7200	80½	78	79¾	79¾
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Dis Fibre	800	9	8¾	9	8¾
4	1		Cont Insurance	3500	28½	27½	28½	27¾
19⅝	4¾		Cont Motors	4900	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
99⅝	43¾	3	Cont Oil	9400	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
145⅝	117½	7	Corn Products	2500	79	76¾	78¾	77½
7½	2¾		Corn Prod pf	30	138	139	139	
39½	23	3†	Cream of Wheat	1000	30¼	29¾	30½	29¾
14¾	2¼		Crosley Radio	500	10¾	10¼	10¼	10¼
65	14¼		Crown Cork & S	1200	32¾	32¼	32¼	31½
8	1		Crown Zellerbach	6500	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
60⅜	16		Crucible Steel	1400	25	24½	25	25
4¾	⅝		Crucible Steel pf	600	49½	49¼	49½	
11½	1½		Cuba Co	500	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
68	10		Cuban Am Sug	300	4	4	4	4
59½	30⅝	2½	Cuban Am S pf	30	23¾	23	23	24
32¾	6½		Cudahy Packing	2900	40½	39¾	39¾	39
66	30	.50b	Curtis Publishing	3800	18¾	17½	18	18
4¼	1½		Curtis Pub pf	1100	58	57	57¾	58
2	2		Curtiss-Wright	9800	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
21	4¼		Curtiss-Wright A	1000	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
			—D— Deere & Co pf	700	13¾	12½	13¾	13¾
18⅜	6¼	.30	Deere & Co	12800	35	30¾	31¼	31
48	35¾							

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Jan. 17	Jan. 16
93¾	37⅝		Del&Hudson	9800	65¼	62½	62½	63½
46	17¼		Del Lack & W	22700	38	28½	37½	36¾
19¾	2		Denver & RGpf	1000	7	6¾	6¾	6¾
91½	48	4	Detroit Edison	800	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
16	1½		Detroit&Mack pf	20	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
33⅞	26		Devoe & Ray A	1100	22½	22	22½	22½
100	79½	e11¼	Devoe & Ray pf	10	100	100	100	
29½	17½	1	Diamond Match	1500	28¼	26¾	26¾	28¼
39¾	12	1.25†	Dome Mines	6800	34¾	34	34	34½
36⅝	10½	1.20†	Dominion Stores	800	30¾	30¼	30¼	30¼
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	18	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
18	6¾		Dresser A	7000	17¾	16¾	17¾	17¾
10¾	2½		Dresser B	400	13¼	13	13	12
2¾	¼		Duluth So Shore	800	8¾	8½	8¾	8¾
96¾	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	200	1¼	1	1	
117	97½	6	du Pont deb	31500	100¼	97½	99	98½
28⅝	9¼	1	Duplan Silk	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	
102½	85	5	Duquesne Lt pf	300	18	18	18	
				20	90¼	90¼	90¾	90
			—E—					
10	1¼		Eastern Roll Mill	900	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
89¾	44	3	Eastman Kodak	2700	86	84¼	85¼	84½
16	3½		Eastman Kod pf	50	130	120	120	
8½	3		Eaton Mfg	12400	18¾	18¼	18¾	120
24¼	4		Eitington Schild	1200	1¾	1¾	1¾	15½
27½	10		Eitington S pf	100	2½	2½	2½	1¾
88½	75	7	Elec Auto-Lite	5800	22½	19¼	25¼	29¾
8¼	1		Elec Auto-L pf	90	84	82	84	81
4½	1		Elec Boat	500	5	4¾	4¾	
15⅝	3½		Elec & Mus Ind	2800	4¼	4¼	4¼	5
38½	7½		Elec Pow & Lt	11200	4½	4¼	4¼	4½
12⅜	6½		Elec Upw & L pf	2600	14	13¼	13½	13¾
54	21	2	El Pw&L 6% pf	1400	12½	11¾	12	14½
4			Elec Sto Battery	900	50¼	50	50½	50½
6	1		Elk Horn Coal	700	1¼	1¼	1¼	1
62½	26	3	Elk Horn Coal pf	300	17¼	17¼	17¼	
123	107	7	Endicott Johnson	900	55	54¼	55	54½
14¾	3¾		Endicott John pf	20	120	120	120	
55	12		Engineers Pub S	1000	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
13¾	6½	1	Engineers PS 6pf	300	20	20	20	
25¾	3¾		Equitable Off Big	500	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¾
27¾	4½		Erie RR	6900	18½	17¾	18¼	18¼
23¼	2¾		Erie RR 1pf	1600	22¾	21¾	22¾	22
10	⅝		Erie RR 2pf	2100	17¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
			Eureka Vacuum	4900	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¼
			Evans Products	1200	11¾	11	11¾	11¾
			—F—					
			Fairbanks Morse	400	8	8	8	
60	33	6

Financial: News and Comment

Maldistribution, Not Famine, Is Money's Trouble

James P. Warburg Replies to the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin's Speech

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—The Warburg-Coughlin debate continued today with the release of James P. Warburg's reply to the radio speech on Sunday by the Rev. Charles E Coughlin.

Mr Warburg vigorously denies that he has opposed the revaluation of gold. "As a matter of fact," he says, "I advocated in writing as early as last July when I returned from London that an upper and lower limit of revaluation, 10 points apart, be fixed as soon as possible. That is what the President is now urging Congress to do.

"Nor did I try to bring about stabilization last June 'against the wishes of the President.'" he continues. "I tried to persuade the President what I thought would be best—not for the bankers—but for the country. That was my duty as an adviser. When I failed to persuade him after months of effort, I withdrew, because my usefulness was at an end. And when I withdrew I stated (but you did not quote that passage of my Philadelphia speech) 'that I admired the President for his courage and his desire to create a better state; that I loved him for his kindliness, his humor and his faith; and that what I must reluctantly oppose were some of the misconceptions that seemed to me to becloud his purpose, as well as the complete disregard of the experience of the past on the part of too many of his advisers.'"

Mr. Warburg then deals with the money situation in the United States in commenting on the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin's currency proposals. "We have no famine of money," he declares flatly. "We have a maldistribution of wealth."

"Making $2 out of $1," Mr. Warburg continues, "will not cure the maldistribution of wealth. It will not enrich the poor any more than calling six inches a foot will make you any taller. You will be 12 feet high instead of six, but you will not be able to reach what is out of your reach now."

CWA in New York Employs 130,000 During December

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—In an article appearing in the January number of the Dun and Bradstreet monthly review, the late Travis H. Whitney, Civil Works Administrator for New York City, stated that during the month of December the CWA in New York employed approximately 130,000 men and women, with the pay roll for that month in excess of $8,000,000.

"The month of January, it is expected, will see New York's full quota of 180,000 occupied on the present and additional projects, with an estimated pay roll of $15,000,000, and with an additional $5,000,000 for the cost of materials," the article says. "Based on these figures, more than $30,000,000 of federal funds allotted to New York City will have been spent by the Civil Works Administration as of Feb. 15, 1934."

Upturn in Steel Activity This Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—The operating rate of steel companies having 98.1 per cent of the capacity of the industry will be 34.2 per cent of the capacity this week, compared with 30.7 per cent one week ago and 34.2 per cent one month ago, as indicated by telegraphic reports to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

This represents an increase of 11.4 per cent over last week.

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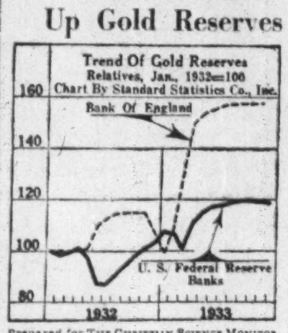
U. S. and U. K. Build Up Gold Reserves



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COUNTRIES which are off gold normally build up their central bank reserves as rapidly as possible during such periods in order to strengthen their positions preparatory to resumption of the gold standard.

As indicated by the accompanying chart, gold reserves of the Bank of England have increased some 60 per cent from the low of the last year, and now are at virtually the highest levels on record.

In the case of the Federal Reserve banks, gold reserves have risen 20 per cent from last year's low point, as a result of the suspension of gold payments and the general recall of hoarded gold.

American Dollar Strong in London Market at $5.07⅞

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP)—The United States dollar gained 1¼ cents to the pound in an irregular market today and closed at $5.07⅞ to the pound, compared with yesterday's close of $5.09⅛.

Favorable influences predominated in the market. Biddings by trade and speculative interests, as well as for the repatriation of funds to America, caused an appreciation to $5.04½ from the opening quotation of $5.07⅛.

The improvement disappeared at noon under offerings in connection with American gold purchases and the rate touched $5.08¾, after which it hardened.

Gold currencies recovered from an early weakness and closed steady. the French franc at 80.15 to the pound as compared with yesterday's close of 80.59.

PARIS, Jan. 17 (AP)—The United States dollar gained 7 centimes on the foreign exchange market today to close at 15.73 francs (6.35 cents to the franc).

The dollar opened at 15.90 francs (6.22 cents to the franc), going to 15.80 francs (6.33 cents) at noon, considerable short covering holding it over yesterday's closing quotation of 15.66 francs (6.38 cents).

BERLIN, Jan. 17 (AP)—The United States dollar sold at 2.61 marks (38.31 cents to the mark) on the foreign exchange market today as compared with yesterday's quotation of 2.575 marks (38.83 cents to the mark).

Sears, Roebuck Given Big Rebate by Goodyear Tire

AKRON, Ohio, Jan. 17 (AP)—Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company records showing that the rubber corporation paid Sears, Roebuck & Co. more than $8,555,000 during seven years as rebates on tire manufacturing charges were introduced by Federal Trade Commission attorneys in the hearings of the commission complaint that the Goodyear-Sears contract is a violation of the Clayton Act.

These rebates were made on a total billing for the seven years of $122,000,000 for manufacturing the mail order tires.

Chile Makes First Wheat Shipment in Long Period

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 17 (By U. P.)—Chile has definitely reentered the wheat export trade after a period of several years during which an acute shortage was felt here, when the Agriculture Export Board closed a contract for the sale of 6000 tons of the grain to Peru. Negotiations are in progress for the sale abroad of 50,000 tons of the coming wheat crop.

Japanese Boycott Ending Expected To Benefit India

More Indian Cotton Likely to Be Used and Less American

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—The termination of the Japanese boycott on Indian cotton, which has been a contributing factor in depressing prices, is expected to have a recuperative effect on India's leading industry.

Due to the lack of Japanese demand, supplies of Indian cotton have been accumulating in India. Also, despite the relative price attractiveness of Indian cotton as compared with the last two years, European spinners increased their consumption of it to only a moderate degree as they are not equipped to shift quickly from American to Indian cotton.

The termination of the Japanese boycott is expected to bring about a reduction in Indian supplies, with a consequent narrowing of the spread between American and Indian cotton prices.

The stock of Indian cotton in India on Nov. 30, including the estimated unpicked portion of the current crop, was 527,000 bales larger than at end of November last season, and 1,670,000 larger than two seasons ago, but it was 419,000 bales smaller than four seasons ago. It totaled 6,070,000 bales of 400 pounds each, on the basis of the Exchange Service calculations, as against 5,543,000 at the end of November last season, 4,400,000 two seasons ago, and 6,489,000 four seasons ago. The initial supply for this season was 7,333,000 bales as compared with 6,862,000 last season, 5,798,000 two seasons ago, 7,592,000 three seasons ago and 8,099,000 four seasons ago. During the four months from Aug. 1 to Nov. 30 Indian mills consumed 755,000 bales of Indian cotton as against 831,000 in the corresponding portion of last season, 770,000 two seasons ago, 699,000 three seasons ago, and 784,000 four seasons ago. Exports during the same four month period were very small owing principally to the Japanese boycott, and totaled approximately 408,000 bales as against 488,000 during the corresponding four months last season, 628,000 two seasons ago, 988,000 three seasons ago, and 826,000 four seasons ago.

As a result of the settlement at the Delhi conference, Japanese cotton spinners have agreed to take 1,500,000 bales of Indian cotton annually for the next three years, in return for tariff concessions on exports of Japanese-made cotton cloth to India. It is anticipated that while Japan will use less American cotton than was indicated earlier in the season, European spinners will use more.

N. Y. Banker Pleads For Modification Of Guarantee Law

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—Urging a return to the gold standard along with other leading nations and a general lowering of the tariff barriers, Mr. Percy H. Johnston, president of the Chemical Bank and Trust Company, criticized the permanent deposit guarantee law in an address at the annual meeting of the bank's shareholders today.

"In our opinion," Mr. Johnston said, "confidence can be restored only by stabilization of the dollar and a return to the gold standard.

"The most serious problem confronting your bank is the permanent Guarantee of Deposits Law that becomes effective July 1, 1934," he continued. "If your institution is to remain a member of the Federal Reserve System it must subject itself to this law. Had the law been in effect during the past five years, more than one-half of this company's capital funds would have been dissipated to pay the losses of other banks.

"The law puts a premium on unsound banking and is unfair to well-managed banks."

Mr. Johnston strongly urged the shareholders to "plead" with their Congressmen and Senators that the deposit law be modified, specifically, that the assessments be limited and fixed for each year and not remain unlimited as in the present law.

New Government Edict For Rare Coin Collectors

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 — The Secretary of the Treasury has made public an order amending his order of Dec. 28, 1933, so as to permit collectors of rare coins to hold quarter eagles ($2.50 gold pieces) when they form a part of a collection of rare coins. The provision is made, however, that not more than four quarter eagles of the same date and design and struck by the same mint may be held by any one collector.

An amendment by the President to the Executive Order of Aug. 28, 1933, was also made public. This amendment brings the Executive Order into harmony with the latest order of Secretary of the Treasury and at the same time will permit collectors of rare coins to acquire them from on another and to export collections of rare gold coin under license by the Secretary of the Treasury.

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Shows How Off-Gold Nations Maintained National Credit

Studying Britain, Sweden, Japan, Australia, and Argentina, Brookmire, Inc. Says Their Bonds Strong Since Amendment of Gold Standard

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—A "wrecked government credit" is not an "inevitable result of depreciation of currency in terms of gold," concludes Brookmire, Inc., in its current publication, as a result of a study of five foreign countries off the gold standard. The countries were Britain, Sweden, Japan, Australia and Argentina. The review begins with Great Britain:

British Refunding

"This country suspended gold payment in September, 1931. The gold price in terms of sterling rose rapidly to 143 per cent by December of that year, after which there was approximately a four months' decline to 130 per cent. Since April, 1932, the trend has been generally upward, a high point of 155 per cent having been reached the latter part of 1933. The low interest consols were chosen for comparison, as these were not affected by the conversion program carried out by England in 1932. The price trend in these, which had been downward about three months before gold payment was suspended, continued downward another three months, after which it began rising. After reaching 141 per cent in October, 1932, prices have remained fairly stable within the 141-134 per cent range.

"In 1932 England successfully carried out a refunding plan involving a large part of its war loan debt. Under this plan 5 per cent and 4½ per cent bonds were converted into 3½ per cent bonds on payment to the holders of a cash bonus of 1 per cent and ½ per cent respectively."

Swedish Management

"Sweden," continues the review, "also suspended gold payment in September 1931, six days after England. In this country also the gold price, in terms of kroner rose rapidly until December, 1931, when it reached 142 per cent. After a decline in the next three months, the trend has been generally upward, a high point of 166 per cent being reached late in 1933. The closely related trends of gold prices in England and Sweden have been due to the latter's regulation of the price of gold by the exchange rate between the two countries. As in England, prices of government bonds continued downward in Sweden about three months after gold payment was suspended. Since the end of 1931, the trend has been generally upward, although not as strongly as in England. The high point reached was 114 per cent in October 1933.

Stimulus in Japan

"During this period Sweden was subjected to the violent financial shock resulting from the Kreuger revelations. This undoubtedly had a depressing influence, at least temporarily, upon the financial markets within the country."

The review goes on to summarize conditions in Japan: "In Japan gold specie payment was suspended in December, 1931. Since then the gold price trend has continued upward with but little interruption, reaching a high of 265 per cent in September 1933. Meanwhile, prices of government bonds have continued unusually stable, the low since 1931 being 95 per cent and the high 105 per cent—the latter price being for the last few months in 1933.

"During the period under survey, Japan's government credit felt the strain of keeping up a heavy military establishment, and actual major military operations, in addition to the strain of an industrial depression which became acute earlier than in many other leading countries."

Australian Recovery

"Gold payments in Australia," says the review, "were suspended in December, 1929. There was but little advance in the price of gold until early in 1931, when a fixed rate in relation to the English pound was established. For seven months the price of gold remained fixed until England also suspended gold payments. After this, the trend of gold prices in Australia has corresponded closely to that in England. Government bond prices trended slowly downward until February, 1931. The sharper decline from May through August, 1931, to 78 per cent was due largely to a conversion operation which reduced interest 22½ per cent. As this conversion affected the entire government funded debt, it has been necessary to use prices of the new bonds after the operation was completed. Since August, 1931, the trend has been quite steadily upward, reaching a high of 106 per cent in August, 1933.

Refunding in Argentina

In Argentina gold payments were suspended in December, 1929. "Convertibility of paper pesos into gold pesos at a fixed ratio was suspended in December, 1929. Except in the early months of 1931 the trend of the gold price in terms of gold pesos continued upward until a high of 177 per cent was reached in October, 1931. After a sharp decline to 154 per cent the following month, prices have continued within the comparatively narrow range of 154-167 per cent. In this country the trend in prices of government bonds has been slowly but consistently downward until the fall of 1933, when a sharp recovery took place which brought the price up to 96 per cent. Late in 1933 a refunding of the 6 per cent Cedulas into a 5 per cent issue was successfully accomplished.

"Notwithstanding tremendously adverse economic conditions, prices of government bonds in four of the five countries have shown an upward trend since the gold standard was abandoned," concluded the review.

The World's Business

Buying Gold

THE least satisfactory part of the President's message to Congress is his inference that the gold purchase operations will be continued. Buying gold is supposed to depress the exchange value of the dollar. This depreciation is then supposed to communicate itself into higher prices for American commodities. But it has been evident from the beginning of the gold purchases that gold buying was embarked upon in order to improve only certain prices. These are certainly not such things as typewriters. They are farm products, and of these products probably only two are in the thoughts of the Washington administrators. One is cotton, the other wheat.

* * *

Wheat and Cotton

It so happens that wheat and cotton are regarded as world commodities. That is to say, their price in dollars is governed by world conditions. This may be disputed in the case of wheat. But, if the theory is that American wheat prices are susceptible to world conditions, let us accept the theory, and think of American wheat in these terms. World conditions—or the conditions in all consuming and producing nations—affect these commodities because they have a common market. A common market presupposes a common price. Imagine, by way of illustration, a big store in which artichokes were displayed for sale. If they were the same artichokes, they would obviously be tagged with the same price label. The same principles govern the world staples.

* * *

World Price

There is, first of all, a base price. True, it is expressed in different units, but they are all equivalent. But the world market is a series of markets corresponding to the trading centers. Therefore, the base price is a variable which differs at the various points by the cost of shipping the commodity between them. How is this base price determined? The layman would reply, "According to supply and demand." If there is a short crop of wheat in India, clearly there will be a decline in world supply, but no change in world demand. The base price will improve accordingly. Clearly the base price will also improve if demand is stimulated. Nobody can assert that we have reached saturation point in demand. Effective demand still falls far short of potential demand. And the understandable way of adding to it is to endow people with the means of satisfying it. In a money economy, this is money. If people were suddenly to become richer by $100, there would certainly be an increase in the demand for both cotton and wheat, and in consequence the prices of these commodities would improve.

* * *

Gold Is Money

Gold is still used as standard or base money by about an eighth of the world's population. Apply our reasonable measuring rod to the way in which the demand for wheat and cotton could be stimulated by this one-eighth. More gold would provide them with more money. More money would help them to buy more wheat and cotton. The sensible course on the part of countries which are off the gold standard would therefore be to *sell* the commodity to the people who use it as standard money. But the United States (and the United Kingdom) are both *buying* gold. If it be argued that both countries need the gold in order to prepare themselves for a return to the gold standard, the answer is that both countries have more than enough gold for their purposes. This may be observed from the graph elsewhere on this page. American gold buying thus deprives the peoples of the world of the standard metal upon which their money is based. Such a policy must be deflationary on world prices.

* * *

Neutralization

This, I submit, is what has actually happened. Hereunder are the comparative prices of wheat and cotton at the greatest world market, Liverpool, on Oct. 21 and again two months after, Dec. 21. Prices are translated from paper pounds to gold pounds. On Oct. 21 cotton and wheat was quoted at 3.66d. and 2.92s. respectively. On Dec. 21 they were down to 3.53d. and 2.72s. This was one explanation why the dollar prices of wheat in those two months (cotton had been practically pegged on Dec. 21) advanced only from 97¼ cents to 98¼ cents. We see two forces pulling against each other by a gold purchase policy. One would reduce the base price, which is governed by world conditions. One would mark up the dollar equivalent of this base price. The result may be that both forces may neutralize each other. A better way than buying gold in connection with exchange control would be to buy foreign currencies. But this involves far more unity among the central banks than yet seems apparent.

H. B. E.

German Officials Stress Necessity Of Export Trade

Seek Mutually Profitable Exchange—New Council to Push Foreign Sales

BERLIN—The first session of the Foreign Trade Council here last month was intended to indicate the beginning of the Government's attempt to solve the problem of Germany's export market with the same vigor which has characterized measures to benefit the home market, especially agriculture.

Speeches by both Herr Konstantin von Neurath, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Dr. Kurt Schmidt, Minister of Economy—both of which ministries are coöperating to aid German exports—emphasized the great changes in home and foreign trade now taking place and the need for coöperation to expand Germany's export market.

Germany's dependence upon foreign trade was stressed by Dr. Schmidt who expressed his regret that foreign markets had not improved parallel with home markets and attributed this to the policy of the majority of countries which sought a maximum of exports and a minimum of imports.

The new Foreign Trade Council will have special branch committees in 19 leading German business centers consisting of from three to five honorary officials to keep contact between local businesses and to make use of opportunities for export through advice, suggestions and information. In this way it hoped to regain lost markets and find new ones.

Germany's complaint regarding the policies of other countries and the unfortunate reaction upon its own exports is surprising in view of Germany's own policy, especially in the protection of its own agriculture and the pressure which it has adopted to get its foreign creditors to obtain repayment of their credits by taking German exports.

The plea of extreme need as justification for this attitude may be correct, but it is the same argument as other countries adopt, and Germany's European neighbors will probably declare that many of Germany's own acts are responsible for the high tariffs and general economic policy now prevailing.

Germany's new trade treaties, it is declared, will concentrate upon the protection of the necessities of home production for both parties to the agreement, together with conditions which will result in mutually profitable exchange of wares.

The new German-Dutch treaty, the text of which has recently been published, is said to be based upon this viewpoint.

Dollar-Pound Ratio Agreement Rumored Near Mark $5 to £1

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP)—Reports of an informal Anglo-American agreement to maintain the dollar-pound ratio barely steady around a mark of $5 to £1 were received in London today as a likely development of President Roosevelt's monetary declaration.

The British Treasury and the Bank of England were silent as usual, but highest authorities assured the Associated Press that rumors and alarms of a currency war, emanating from some quarters of the financial district and gaining prominence in sections of the press, were without foundation.

No authorities in London believe that any currency agreement has been reduced to writing, nor is there likely to be a written pact.

As one commentator said, however, the wish is father to the thought, and with the British equalization fund in fighting trim—as it is supposed to be at present—and with the United States fortified with what Henry Morgenthau Jr. termed "chips," it is considered entirely unlikely that the two nations will engage in a cutthroat currency game.

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Gold Money Value Gone After Today

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, Jan. 17

TONIGHT at midnight gold coin, bullion, or certificates cease to have any redeemable value in the United States. That is the effect of the regulation, issued by Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, acting under Executive orders of President Roosevelt, and it is as if all the age-old laws of the Medes and the Persians had been suddenly halted.

The bald and startling regulation reads:

"In the event that any gold coin, gold bullion or gold certificates, . . . are offered after Jan. 17, 1934, to the Secretary of the Treasury, the Treasurer of the United States, any United States Mint or assay office, or to any fiscal agent of the United States there shall be paid therefor only such part or none of the amount otherwise payable therefor as the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time prescribe."

Not only does currency gold become valueless, but its possession after the zero hour becomes a liability with an element of danger, for the holder can be fined by the Government an amount twice the value of the gold.

Electric Energy Output Increases In Jan. 13 Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—Production of electricity for the week ended Jan. 13 totaled 1,646,271,000 kilowatt hours, representing a gain of 10.1 per cent over the corresponding week a year ago, it is shown in the report released today by the Edison Electric Institute. In general, the outlook is said to be encouraging.

This week's production is over 82,000,000 units more than that produced the week ended Jan. 6. In 1932, output for the same week was about 70,000,000 units more than the preceding week. It is usual to have an increase in the first week of the New Year which does not include the holiday.

All sections of the country, except the middle Atlantic and the West Central regions, showed gains over those of the week before. Southern states' production jumped away ahead with a gain of 10.4 per cent compared with an increase of 1.3 per cent the week of Jan. 6.

Oil Concern Opposes Mexican State Decree

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 17 (U. P.)—The battle between the Mexican Government and foreign oil companies operating in this country is on. The Aguila Company, controlled by the British-owned Shell Oil Company, has asked for injunctions to prevent the Administration from enforcing the Rodriguez minimum-wage act in the state of Vera Cruz. The injunctions are aimed against a Vera Cruz state decree ordering a minimum wage of three pesos daily. The oil company charged that the decree will work a hardship on it.

The minimum-wage decree followed the decision of the Mexican Government recently to organize a semi-official oil company designed to control the petroleum industry. Practically all of Mexico's oil is produced in Vera Cruz state.

Strength in Wool Seen in Opening Sales at London

Colonial Auctions Well Attended With a Good Clearance Effected

Cables at hand reveal that the opening of the first series of Colonial wool auctions in London for the 1934 season, yesterday, showed an inherent strength in wool throughout the world.

The London market, at the moment, is an especially good barometer of wool values, as it shows a desire on the part of consumers to consolidate the advances which have been made latterly in the primary markets of the southern hemisphere.

There was a good attendance at the sales in Coleman Street, and a good clearance was affected, with Bradford and Germany the keenest buyers. Crossbreds showed the greatest advance, indicating the extent to which wool consumers have turned recently from merinos to crossbreds which are in relatively better supply.

Good Gains Reported

The advance, since the close of the preceding series on Dec. 6, amounted to 10 to 15 per cent on merinos and 20 to 30 per cent on crossbreds. It is interesting to note, also, that prices at the close of the December series were 15 to 20 per cent above the close of the preceding series, which closed in October.

World prices have advanced a long way, about 45 per cent on the average, in the last three months. Small wonder, then, that holders of domestic wools in this market are inclined to maintain their asking prices.

Of the sales which have been made for export of wool actually received in this market, amounting to more than 1,000,000 pounds in the last three to four weeks, about half has been New Zealand crossbreds and most of the balance South American crossbreds. The great bulk of this wool has gone to England.

Prices Drop Slightly

Prices have receded slightly from the extreme high point reached in Australia last week, although they are still considerably above the level which Australian or competing domestic wools will bring in this market. Super 64-70s are quoted on current exchange rates out of Sydney as bringing the equivalent of 84 cents, clean basis, in bond at Boston, while competing domestic graded fine staple is about 15 cents cheaper.

In like manner, prices being paid by Europe and Japan for wool in the other primary markets are proportionately above this market's level at the moment.

While there has been no movement of moment in bright fleece wools there is more inquiry for the staple and for both Ohio delaine and half-blood of the best types.

Interest in scoured wools for woolen mill consumption has been in small compass but has included both fine and medium qualities for which prices are steadily maintained, with some slight tendency upward.

Sales of fine noils have been made as high as 60 cents this week for the choicest fine white clear stock and the price of fine white thread waste is a bit dearer, while fine white lap waste is quoted up to $1.05.

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It may be a doubtful benefit that you confer on your heirs if you leave them property outright, unless they are qualified by experience and judgment properly to care for that property.

To meet this problem is the main reason for the existence of the Corporate Trustee. It is one reason why people of means, in increasing numbers, are creating Living Trusts, Life Insurance Trusts, or Trusts Under Will for their children. Your sense of financial security might be increased if you knew that a part or all of your estate had been set aside under such a trust—directed and supervised by an experienced and specially trained organization. Our officers will be glad to talk the matter over with you in confidence and without obligation.

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Writers of Children's Books

Chicago's North Shore Claims at Least Eight

By R. E. Wolseley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IF A visitor to Chicago wished to, he could ride north into the string of suburbs known as the North Shore and call upon some of the most widely known and widely read women authors o children's books. For Lucy Fitch Perkins, Marjorie Barrows, Dorothy Aldis, Louise Ayres Garnett, Heluiz Washburne, Helen Coale Crew, Clara Ingram Judson, and Charlotte Kuh, writers whose books are read and loved by hundreds of thousands of American children, all live so close that, if they cared to, they could have tea every afternoon and talk shop.

Just as there is agreement among them that they enjoy living in the same lake shore suburbs and that they want to write for children, there is agreement that they have very similar motives for writing. Although they may come from divergent sources, their aims are somewhat similar. World peace, better understanding among the different peoples of the world, a happier home life—such are the serious aims which lie behind the stories in which thousands of youngsters take delight.

Evanston, Ill., the largest suburb of them all, is the place of residence of most of these women. Mrs. Perkins lives there. She is famous for her "twins" series, which began with the "Dutch Twins" about two decades ago. She has also made a name for herself as an illustrator of children's books.

Mrs. Perkins writes her books because she hopes through them to free in some degree American children of race prejudice.

"Some years ago," she explains, "upon visiting a Chicago school, I was impressed to find children of some 27 different nationalities among the pupils. With the racial prejudice which seems natural to all peoples such names as 'sheeny,' 'dago,' and 'nigger' were freely bandied about among the children. It occurred to me that the making of American citizens out of this heterogeneous combination might be furthered by stories which would interest these children in one another and in the qualities which different races contribute to the country of their adoption."

This objective led Mrs. Perkins into some profound reasons for writing. When she started to write she hoped also to reveal to children the reasons why people of other countries desire to leave them and live in the United States.

"This involved some idea of the importance of the ownership of land in shaping human lives," she points out. "I therefore wrote three books in which this was the theme. The story of the 'Irish Twins' turned on absentee landlordism, taxing of improvements, and the evictions of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Heluiz Washburne, Author of "Letters to Channy," a Junior Literary Guild Selection in 1932. Mrs. Washburne Believes That Travel Books for Children Can Be of Untold Influence.

former days which drove so many Irish to our shores. In the Scotch story, the same theme was used with a different slant—in the keeping of lands out of agriculture for game preserves and its effect upon tenants. In the Mexican story peonage resulting from land ownership was the theme."

Writer of "Laughing Lad"

The desire to contribute to international understanding and friendship has also possessed Mrs. Crew, of the same city. She has not been writing long, but what she has done has been effective. "Laughing Lad" and "The Shawl with Silver Bells" are among her most popular pieces of work.

Mrs. Crew desires to acquaint American children with European children. She points her work to 13-year-olds because, as she says, "boys and girls are still children at 13, but old enough to appreciate character, to enjoy humor, and to read and perhaps absorb bits of the philosophy of living."

Marjorie Barrows, also of Evanston, is editor of Child Life Magazine, author of poems, stories and the book "Muggins Mouse," and compiler of the popular "One Hundred Best Poems for Boys and Girls." She believes that children's books should "entertain, instruct, or inspire." She has definite ideas on why and how the books should achieve these effects, ideas which she is gaining every day in her work as editor of Child Life, through which she associates and corresponds with many thousands of children throughout this country.

Want Stories to Sound True

"I know that children of today want the stories to sound real, to be vividly written and above all else to be interesting—a story about someone they would like to know, doing the sort of things they would like to do in a way that they would like to do it, and in a setting that they themselves would like to be in." Miss Barrows modestly adds, "I hope some day to be able to write such a book for children."

The books of Mrs. Judson, another Evanstonian, vary from those of her neighbors. Her output has been prolific and also more concerned with entertainment and is without so much emphasis on international understanding. She is more interested in domestic tranquillity. Author of more than 30 books, among them such popular series as the "Mary Jane" and "Billy Robin" series, Mrs. Judson emphasizes the value of successful home making in her books for children and in her radio lectures.

She says: "I feel strongly that the approach to happiness, indeed, to world happiness and peace, lies largely in our learning to live tolerantly and comfortably with those about us. This learning begins at home, with children."

Dorothy Aldis of Lake Forest, whose "Everything and Anything" and "Here, There and Everywhere" have endeared her to many children, insists that she has no other purpose or ideal in back of her work than to be "always trying to write better and more clearly."

Travel Important Subject

Travel is most important as a subject in literature for children. Mrs. Perkins and Mrs. Crew make the most of it by often setting their scenes abroad. Mrs. Judson transports American girls to other countries. But it remained for Heluiz Washburne of Winnetka to write to her son telling him of the interesting sights she saw and the interesting things she did in other countries and about the life of other peoples. In those letters she laid the foundation for "Letters to Channy." This was the Junior Literary Guild selection for 9, 10 and 11-year-old children in October, 1932. It has been remarkably popular during the first year of its issue and the third year of the depression.

Mrs. Washburne believes that travel is "one of the most satisfying and worth-while things in the world. It is not only a great education, but can be an experience that one never forgets. If all young people could travel, many misconceptions and prejudices that grow up through lack of sympathetic understanding and first-hand knowledge would disappear."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Marjorie Barrows and Some of Her Young Readers. Miss Barrows Is Editor of Child Life, a Magazine for Children, and Author of Poems, Stories and Books for Children.

By Don Loving, Evanston—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Lucy Fitch Perkins, Author of the "Twins" Series of Books for Children. Mrs. Perkins Is Also an Illustrator.

You Can Be an Explorer

Go Adventuring in the Land of History

By Anne Hitchcock

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE usually bright face of the young business woman was clouded. She had come for a chat with the friend with whom she liked to talk over her perplexities; for in the course of such a talk the clouds almost invariably lifted, and the sun shone again. She held in her hand a diminutive notebook and turned its leaves in evident search of some special jotting.

"Oh, here it is. May I read you this little bit from a book I happened on over at the library?"

Her friend with a nod expressed her readiness to listen.

"It's quoted from an address made by James Bryce on some important occasion, I don't remember just what. 'The world,' he says, 'is becoming one in an altogether new sense. . . . As the earth has narrowed through the new forces . . . placed at our disposal, . . . the movements of politics, of economics, and of thought in each of its regions become more closely interwoven. . . . Whatever happens in any part of the globe has now a significance for every other part. World history is tending to become One History.'"

One Huge Community

"How true that is," commented her friend. "But,"—with a smile—"there's surely nothing in this interesting statement to give that unbecoming droop to the corners of your mouth. To me it's quite inspiring, the idea of this old world of ours as one huge community and ourselves as members of it."

"Oh yes, I know. It is to me, too, of course. It's just my little personal angle that's bothering me. If, as he says, 'Whatever happens in any part of the globe has now a significance for every other part,' how absolutely necessary it is for us to keep ourselves informed about what is happening all over the world. But how can anyone half understand what is going on without knowing something about the past of the different countries—what has happened before and led up to present conditions? It's like trying to understand the plot of a novel by beginning in the middle and not even glancing at the early chapters. You see, I never liked history at school. We began, of course, with American history—had several years of it in the grades. In fact, I never have quite succeeded in getting rid of the impression that nothing much happened anywhere before

Columbus sailed the ocean blue
In fourteen hundred and ninety-two.

"Beginning that way does give rather a wrong perspective," admitted the other. "But those things are done differently nowadays. In many schools the little folks are introduced to history by way of the Stone Age. A more logical starting point, isn't it?—But go on; I'm interested."

"Well, by the time I entered high school, I had definitely decided that history was a bore; so I 'got by' with as little of it as possible. The few bits that happened to stick are of about as much use as stray pieces of a jig-saw puzzle that don't make sense because all the rest are missing. Why, I hardly ever read a foreign news item without feeling all at sea because of allusions to something that happened earlier that I know nothing about. Of course I could have gone to college, everything would have been quite different, but—"

Why Not Start Now

"Don't be too sure of that," her friend broke in with a smile. "While college ought to be and many times is the 'open sesame' to all these things you feel you have missed, unfortunately it doesn't always prove to be so. Why, just the other day another friend, a college alumna, came to me with a woeful tale quite like yours. She didn't blame her Alma Mater for her shortcomings—far from it—rather her own preoccupation with 'beaux and clothes' during those four years supposed to be devoted to acquiring knowledge. However, as I told her, she can get what she wants now if she is willing to follow through a plan of systematic reading. And so can you, my dear." She nodded encouragingly at her young friend. "Why not start at once on the search for those missing pieces of the puzzle?"

"Oh, I'm so glad if you don't think it hopeless! But you'll have to tell me how and where to begin. I've had so little time for reading, but from now on, you know, I expect to have more leisure, and I do want to make good use of it. You see, what I want—and it sounds absurd, I'm afraid—is a sort of outline or summary of the whole story of, well, I suppose it would be called human progress, that I could get quickly. Then I could begin at once to put into their proper pigeonholes the various bits of information that I get through reading and other ways; or—keeping to our figure of the jig-saw puzzle—fit each new piece into the picture instead of letting it slip away. But it just isn't possible—is it?—to get an abridged outline of anything so stupendous as the history of the world." She looked dubiously at her friend.

Broad Sweep

"Yes," was the brisk reply, "it's quite possible to get such an outline. In order to become world-minded—and we all want to, of course—it is really necessary to have a mental picture of the broad sweep of events from earliest times to the present. Now I'm going to suggest a plan for you that I'm sure you'll find workable if you don't disdain a humble beginning."

"Indeed not. I'm perfectly willing to begin at the kindergarten stage; the simpler the better."

"Then this is my advice: Get one of the world histories written for children—there are several good ones. There is Hillyer's 'Child's History of the World' and 'My Book of History,' published by The Book-house for Children, Chicago. You'll find these interesting, picturesque in style, and not too childish. You will be able to read one of these or both, quickly, and will really gain a sketchy summary of world history—a bird's-eye view. You'll get a sense of relationship between events, of cause and effect, which is the thing especially emphasized in the history teachin of today. When you have finished this, you will find you have enough 'key' pieces of your historical puzzle to give you a fair idea of what the completed picture is to be. Then as other information comes to hand, bit by bit, here a little and there a little, you'll know about where it belongs; and some of the bits you'll have the satisfaction of being able to fit definitely into the parts already assembled.

Filling in the Details

"Next you might read Van Loon's 'Story of Mankind.' While it also is written for young readers, it is less elementary, on the whole, than either of the others and will do a good bit in filling in your picture which by this time will include many of the great personages that have had a part in making history. So now I should begin reading biography. When you reach this stage I'll be glad to help you make selections, and so. I don't doubt, will the attendants at the Public Library. You'll find this sort of reading fascinating, I'm sure, and once started, you'll be lured on from one 'life' to another, reaping untold enjoyment and benefit from these intimate contacts with the makers of history. Then there are the historical novels and plays, by no means to be overlooked as a means of adding lights and shades and filling in details. Baker's 'Guide to Historical Fiction' is a handy volume that will help you to find something for almost every conceivable place and period."

A New Name and a Suggestion

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE are several organizations of women which have practically the same objectives as have Rotary and Kiwanis clubs for men. They are primarily "service clubs," meaning that they are organized for the purpose of furthering any community betterment projects which need assistance either of money or work. Zonta International and Quota are two well-known clubs of this type. They have been in existence for some years and are apparently growing in numbers and influence.

In Ardmore, Okla., a club has been established which has taken its name from the names of three flourishing civic clubs for men in the city, the name "Ryonis" being a combination of Rotary, Lions and Kiwanis. The club motto is "We Help."

Two other Ryonis clubs have been organized in the State since the members of the one in Ardmore demonstrated, by their splendid work in establishing scholarship loan funds, creating a public demand for civic beauty, and in many other ways, that there is a definite place for the service club.

* * *

The official bulletin of the National League of American Pen Women has come out in a new dress for 1934. The attractive cover design is the artistic work of Mrs. William Badgley, who is president of the Washington, D. C., branch of the league.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt sends, in this issue of the bulletin, greetings to the members, in which she reminds them that pen women have the opportunity to serve as avenues of discussion of our great national problems, which involve so many new things.

The editor of the bulletin, and the chairman of publicity for the league, are members of the White House press conferences which Mrs. Roosevelt holds weekly with newspaper women. In an article in the January bulletin we read, "What a privilege it would be if other women could look in on one of these gatherings with bright eager women writers seated on chairs and sofas and even on the floor in Mrs. Roosevelt's private sitting room, all anxiously awaiting the news. She usually knits all the while and is always willing to answer questions."

* * *

A president of a state federation is called upon to visit many clubs during a club season. She is always presented with a bouquet often with other tokens of esteem. One president has quietly remarked that, while she appreciates these gifts, it always seems to her a pity that so much money should be expended on flowers which will wither before she can reach home. Hesitatingly she suggests that a single rose or carnation would convey the same loving thought as that which is expressed by a large bouquet, and that a few tulip bulbs would comprise a lasting memory corner in her garden.

This is a practical and delightful suggestion. A club garden would never "retire" and when a president's term of office expired it would be a lasting and lovely reminder of her friends.

Table Tools and Their Use

Etiquette in Daily Living—10

By Carilyn Stevens

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BEFORE taking up the subject of table tools, a word must be said about the way Jane Smith and Miss Smartly are working out the problem of table service.

One must admit that the woman who does her own housework is confronted with certain difficulties; but she can use her ingenuity in overcoming them. For instance, she may serve a "plate dinner," whether her family is alone or whether she has an informal guest or two. This has advantages. Plates can usually be made to look more attractive with pretty garnishes in the kitchen than when "Dad" sets them up at the table. Besides it is hard not to "clutter" a table when things are served "family style." She may also have a small serving table near her which she can reach without getting up and on which are such extras as water pitcher, cream and sugar, cups and saucers, etc. She will also probably select menus which require the least amount of service, especially when guests are present.

In the case of one woman who has hitherto always kept servants and who now has to do her own housework, the table service is taken care of by the two sons, 19 and 22. Young members of the family can be taught to be quiet and deft in serving and they usually enjoy the sense of sharing responsibility for the pleasure of the occasion when it is presented in this light. If Mrs. Smith prefers to have the dinner served at the table instead of a "plate dinner," Friend Husband can divide the responsibility with one of the older children, who can be appointed to serve one of the vegetables. This plan has been worked out successfully in several instances, the young people learning much about hospitality that way. However she plans it, Mrs. Smith will certainly get up from the table herself as little as possible. It is very disconcerting to a guest to have a hostess constantly bobbing up and down. This is just as true of the home dinner, which should be a time of happy enjoyment, and mother on the jump is not conducive to a peaceful setting.

Of course Miss Smartly will plan her meals in her tiny kitchenette establishment with great care. She will probably prefer a "plate" supper or lunch as economical of space. For a second helping or for dessert one of the men may offer to serve and if Miss Smartly has her array well arranged this is not a half bad way out of the situation.

About the Tools

Knife, fork and spoon! Simple little tools! and yet they often cause considerable mental disturbance to those who are not quite sure of their various functions. The knife is for cutting. It is not an "eating" implement. Its main use is to cut meat, assisted by the fork, which is held prongs down to keep the meat from skidding. An important use of the knife is to cut meat off bones. Gnawing of bones held in the fingers is frowned upon in general by etiquette experts. It is not proper to cut a salad with a knife so that a kind-hearted hostess will be sure to serve a salad amenable to a fork. A small butter knife is used to dab a bit of butter daintily on a morsel of bread. One does not treat these foods as a bricklayer his bricks who slaps on enough mortar to cover his whole brick with one grand and efficient flourish. Except for these uses the knife is little employed in polite society in this country. In some details customs in other countries differ slightly.

Among the table tools the fork is a head-liner, being very active during most of the meal. Most vegetables, authorities say, are eaten with the fork. They are never eaten with a spoon. In the United States it is proper to hold the fork in the right hand, not like a shovel but "pencil fashion." The fork should never be overloaded nor should it be held suspended in the air with food perched precariously upon it while one talks at length.

Aunt Nellie and the Lemon Pie

An incident which happened at a Thanksgiving family dinner proved to be a never-forgotten object lesson on this last point. It was a large party and included Aunt Nellie, who was a great talker. One Small Member sat looking with fascinated anxiety at a piece of lemon pie held in mid-air on Aunt Nellie's fork while she proved her point in a conversation with Uncle Harry. When at last Aunt Nellie put the empty fork into her mouth her look of disappointment was no joke to the Small Member, but it was a real calamity.

The spoon takes a back seat as one grows out of the nursery days. But it has certain uses. Soup, for instance, is eaten from the side of the spoon, which has been filled about three-fourths full. In using it one dips away from, not toward, himself. No one, of course, ever blows his soup to cool it nor does he tilt his plate in order to scrape up the last drop. Cream soups and bouillon are served in cups. One may take a few spoonfuls of them and then drink the rest if it is not too thick. A spoon is used also to stir a beverage, gently and not in too robust a way.

Certain desserts are eaten with a spoon, such as ice-cream and soft puddings; so are fruit cups and grapefruit and melons when cut in halves, and breakfast foods. When melons are sliced they are eaten with a fork. One never drinks from a cup while the spoon is in it but lays it in the saucer. When through with the knife and fork they are laid neatly side by side across the plate. The knife is never laid with the handle resting on the tablecloth. Of course one never uses his own tools with which to help himself to food from a serving-dish. For instance, he doesn't "fork" a roll, "stab" a pat of butter, or take sugar except with the serving tool provided.

Fingers are useful, too, at the table. There are certain foods which etiquette says should be eaten with the fingers, such as bread, crackers, some kinds of cake, olives, celery, radishes, artichokes, grapes and salted nuts. Asparagus is eaten, preferably with a fork, experts say.

This series of 25 articles is appearing on Wednesdays.

In cooking vegetables, cover those that grow under ground, as onions, carrots, etc. Leave uncovered all vegetables that grow above ground.

* * *

When eggs are scarce and several are to be used, a teaspoonful cornstarch may be used very satisfactorily in place of one egg.

* * *

When cooking turnips and carrots, add a little sugar with the seasoning. It adds greatly to the taste.

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Labor Gets Seat Beside Industry In CWA Work

(Continued from Page 1)

setts, and that the Legislature this year would have found in the liberalized social thinking an impulse for action.

Mr. E. A. Johnson, president of the Massachusetts State Building Trades Council, sounded this hope, declaring that the new social thinking must have awakened the Legislature to the necessity of taking the social function of this compensation out of the realm of profit.

He reminded the committee that the State in its Department of Labor and Industries, its Department of Industrial Accidents and other statistical services, had the machinery all set up to administer compensation efficiently and economically.

Mr. Watt accused the insurance companies of subtly creating an industrial deadline, beyond which men could not stay in active service. Two by two these bad risks are being eliminated, until today, he alleged, it is practically impossible for a man to stay at his job after he is 50.

Efficient in Other States

Mr. Watt came prepared to refute an attack by insurance representatives against state compensation funds in other states. He turned over to the committee letters received from the labor commissioners of those states, which, according to him, revealed the state funds to be efficient and economical.

Professor Sheldon corroborated Mr. Watt on this point with the assertion that a thorough study by the U. S. Labor Department revealed that costs to employers from a state run fund were more than 40 per cent less than the costs under a private insurance company's system.

Mr. Watt further declared that there was a differential of $100,000,000 between premiums paid and losses collected by injured employees, and he demanded to know where it went. He said he had been told by insurance experts that this money was distributed among the various costs of administering this act, and he asked the committee if it were not possible that some of these costs were represented by the $250,000 to $125,000 salaries enjoyed by some of the insurance company executives.

'Go-and-Get-It' Prosperity

New Hampshire Is Teaming Up Small Industries With Rural Activities and Finding Profit and Pleasure in the Movement

By Edgar M. Mills

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 17—New Hampshire refuses to wait for the promised prosperity to round the corner. Rather, the Granite State has adopted a go-and-get-it policy of teaming small industries with rural activities and bringing back economic success.

These small industries, upon which New Hampshire rests its economic ladder, are being enticed to establish in small towns. Whirring wheels and 4000 new busy hands in 42 new small industries already have given a flying start to the movement. If this initial success is continued, New Hampshire, within a short time, expects to find prosperity right in its lap.

Mutual benefit is accruing to industry from this drive of the New Hampshire Development Commission. Small plants, moving from large, highly industrialized cities are finding more equitable business conditions and greater financial return. One such business, employing only six workers, turned in a $19,500 profit last year.

New hope is rising for numerous towns now languishing in prolonged economic recession because no local plant exists to diversify labor. In these communities farming is the sole occupation, except when an occasional highway project opens temporary work reservoirs.

Typical town—In 1914 an existing lumber company left the town of Stoddard. No other local industry was available. The town slumped. Population dropped from 1100 to 100. Farming became the only income producer except road construction.

Paradoxically Stoddard townsmen now are experiencing greater prosperity than they knew in boom times. In normal periods, road jobs are few. Today, under relief-swelled public works programs, they are many.

Thus Stoddard seeks an industry. To procure one the community probably would throw in its tax-inherited lumber mill for nothing. Success would mean an increased local market for agricultural products. Many unemployed would be absorbed and the town would enjoy prosperity once more.

"We Offer"—To draw industries New Hampshire offers the following inducements:

1. Exceptional living conditions for workers.

2. Small towns close to agricultural centers and resultant lower living costs.

3. Opportunity to operate small farms or gardens in leisure time, important from the new labor point of view. With short working hours assured in New Hampshire small industries and plentiful leisure will be available.

4. Low home and land prices.

5. In the center of recreation country, happiness as a worker attribute is assured. Country expansiveness, in sharp contrast to city congestion and slums, breeds content. And contented workers produce more and better results.

Outside View — Discussing New Hampshire's suitability as an industrial location, the American Wool and Cotton Reporter of Dec. 21, 1933, says:

"Some textile engineers believe that the small mill, operating under direct, individualized control, has advantages over the larger mill groups, and that these advantages will be concentrated in the future. It is held that undue concentration of labor in any community has a tendency to raise the cost of living, to burden the mill with social obligations, and to intensify labor difficulties. It is held that the mill which is built of the proper size, in relation to surplus labor in agricultural communities or in communities that have a large environmental industry, will have many advantages over the old mill town."

Balanced Labor—Local labor possibilities are typified in such towns as Milford, where most inhabitants own their homes. They are skilled in various lines of work, such as textile manufacturing, woodworking and the like. They are not entirely dependent upon factory pay, for they farm. Finally, their property ownership fixes them in the locality, making a stable labor condition.

Other Attractions—1. Splendid factory sites are listed by the Development Commission, with outstanding local assets.

2. Most New Hampshire towns sprang up around water-power sites. Thus a natural driving force is often available. Interconnected power systems provide abundant supply of electricity.

3. Factory and mill space already is available in many towns. New Hampshire mill property, as in all New England, has been hit by severe liquidation. Now much space may be had at liquidation sale or rent prices.

4. Proximity to the great New York City market and to the strong financial institutions in Boston and New York is another industrial asset.

Research for All—Even the need for research for small industries unable to conduct studies themselves to keep abreast of modern markets is not overlooked by the Granite State. The Engineering Experiment Station conducted by the College of Technology of the University of New Hampshire is coöperating with industries and during the first 10 months of 1933 the station conducted, for a nominal sum, 102 industrial researches.

Gov. John G. Winant, enthusiastic over the program, feels it will be the making of New Hampshire towns. Already small industries are an economic strength in the State, doing a yearly nine-figure business.

Early Returns—A majority of the new plants this year settled in towns of less than 5000 population, an encouraging return from the Commission's efforts.

For instance, four shoe companies, employing 640 workers, settled in Farmington, a community of 2200 persons. At Merrimack, a town of 150 persons, a wood products firm, employing 20, moved in. Newport, with 4200 population, has two new industries, with 265 employees.

The average employment in the 42 new companies is 90 workers each. The smallest plant, in point of employment, is located in Pembroke with four employees. The largest is a shoe company in Newmarket, where 500 to 600 workers are on the job.

Marketing—With small industries moving from large distributing centers to rural districts one problem arises—effective outside marketing. Small independent plants have no highly-developed sales organizations. What is the solution? "Cooperatives," says Mr. George M Putnam, president of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau.

His reasons: Coöperatives have been successful in dairy and farming lines. They should be in small industries. Volume of business could govern industrial shares. At a minimum individual cost, advertising campaigns could be conducted. Large contracts could be solicited. Thus big city competition could be met on equal terms. Finally, coöperation would tend to control production, by evenly distributing business.

Golden Rule Called World-Needed Code To Salvage Business

Prediction that earned incomes, rather than investment incomes, will be favored under the new revenue act, was made by Mr. Malcolm E. Nichols, former Mayor of Boston, speaking last night at the annual dinner of the Massachusetts Bay Association, Inc., at Hotel Kenmore.

Mr. Nichols, one of three speakers, said that the Federal Government will endeavor to tax more than $40,000,000,000 worth of wholly or partly exempt bonds which at present escape taxation. This, he added, is part of a proposal to redistribute wealth through taxation.

Prof. Frank L. Simpson, chairman of the State Crime Commission, declared that only a centralized police setup in the metdopolitan district can cope with organized crime, declaring that such a move is not any more of a blow at home rule than state supervision of the school system.

Mr. Harry I. Hunt, Publishers' Agent for the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, represented The Christian Science Publishing Society at the dinner. He declared that application of the "forgotten code"—the Golden Rule—is needed in modern business. This, he said, is the one code "under which a distressed world may be salvaged and industrial peace and prosperity attained."

Boston Art Notes

Goodspeed's Book Shop

Paintings and sketches made by Mr. Charles Barbaro during the war are on view at Goodspeed's Book Shop on Ashburton Place. Some were made on the spot at the scene of action, others were made from sketches at a later date.

The subject is bound to interest a great many people. No doubt men who served will be interested in recognizing spots in Saint-Mihiel, Château-Thierry, the Argonne and other places. The painter shows men at certain places, some in action, others awaiting command. Only those who have participated can verify these illustrations of war.

Mr. Barbaro paints in pale tones, with swift, impressionistic brushwork. The colors do not seem to relate to the tense atmosphere or to express the poignancy of the moment. So far as the painting is concerned, the pictures might be sunsets, or delicate landscape scenes. The pictures increase our conviction that the technique must develop from the idea, that a given manner of painting cannot be applied at will to any subject, or any emotion. What painters of Goya's or Manet's stature would do with such scenes would be startlingly grim.

Twentieth Century Club

Mr. Sidney Johnson is exhibiting at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, some drawings of the desert in Arizona. One gains a very comprehensive view of the subject after viewing the many crayon sketches. They have been made with the intention of showing the character of the desert vegetation, the expansive stretches of desert land and the luminous white sunlight.

Miss Amy Johnson, companion exhibitor, shows a number of water colors depicting towns along the New England seacoast. Her manner is delicate and unpretentious. She succeeds in capturing the atmospheric character of her chosen subjects. D. A.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Ottawa: Church Edifice, 288 Metcalfe Street, corner Gilmour Street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 23.

United States

Connecticut

Hartford (Second Church): Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 22.

New Haven: The College Theater, College and Chapel Streets, 12:10 p. m., Jan. 23.

Florida

Bradenton: Bradenton Woman's Club, 3 p. m., Jan. 21.

Eustis: Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 23.

Hollywood: Hollywood School Auditorium, Monroe Street and Federal Highway, 8 p. m., Jan. 26.

Orlando: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Jan. 22.

Massachusetts

Newton: Church Edifice, Walnut and Otis Streets, Newtonville, 8 p. m., Jan. 26.

New Hampshire

Concord: Church Edifice, North State and School Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 25.

New Jersey

Hoboken: David E. Rue Junior High School Auditorium, Garden and Third Streets, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 26.

Orange: Church Edifice, 24 Cleveland Street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 22.

New York

Albany: Capitol Theater, Chapel Street, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 21.

Buffalo (Second Church): Elmwood Music Hall, Virginia Street and Elmwood Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 25.

Syracuse: Church Edifice, 728 East Jefferson Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 26.

North Carolina

Durham: Junior High School Auditorium, Morgan and Duke Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 22.

Winston-Salem: Carolina Theater, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 21.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

"Billso" Succeeds Conry

There has departed a glory from the official household of the town and a flavor of liberalism from the philosophical content of the city. Mr. Joseph A. Conry, erstwhile Traffic Commissioner of Boston, has taken his hat, glove, cane, dignity and works of Tolstoy and departed from official circles.

* * *

Ordinarily the main point of any news story would be the appointment of the new traffic commissioner, which was made today by Mayor Mansfield, but so thoroughly has the colorful personality of Mr. Conry caught the public fancy that his departure holds the spotlight.

But his successor is no study in black and white. Mr. William T. Hickey, affectionately called "Billso," is the newcomer to the traffic department and he is one of the most popular representatives at the State House, where he has functioned for some 22 years.

* * *

Mr. Hickey, Bostonian by birth, education and business affiliations, is generally believed to be a strong J. W. McCormack man. United States Representative McCormack was one of Mayor Mansfield's most effective supporters during his Mayoralty campaign.

* * *

And incidentally it might be remarked that after all of Commissioner Hultman's exertions in ousting Mr. Conroy from police headquarters, dapper Mr. Conroy has at last left on his own power and in command of all his dignity, for the former traffic commissioner placed his resignation on the Mayor's desk several weeks ago.

* * *

His Face Was Red

The scene is a committee room at the State House. The occasion is a hearing before the Joint Judiciary Committee on a bill for a state-run workmen's compensation fund.

Mr. Robert J. Watt, Labor's diminutive, but peppery legislative counsel, faces the committee. It is a high point in the hearing.

Storms Mr. Watt:

"Compared with these insurance men who vote themselves huge salaries, while they beat down compensation to injured workers to 50 or 75 cents a week, Al Capone was just a small-time grafter."

At this point one jovial committeeman interrupts.

"Is your face red, Mr. Downs?" he asks.

Mr. John W. Downs, insurance counsel, sitting directly behind Mr. Watt, wears a very red face indeed, although a good-natured one.

Mr. Watt turns, notes the effect of his thrust and momentarily loses his aggressiveness—one of Mr. Watt's most amiable characteristics.

"Oh," says he, "Mr. Downs and I are good personal friends, but—"

And that "but" did not spell good weather for the insurance companies.

* * *

May Fill Douglas's Shoes

If perchance, Mr. Joseph W. Bartlett should eventually arrive in the Governor's chair, he would be the second head of the Douglas Shoe Company in Brockton to hold this eminent position. The first was Mr. William L. Douglas, Governor from 1905 to 1906.

It sometimes appears that certain localities have an excessive share in the cradling of statesmen. Outstanding, perhaps, is Fitchburg which provides Massachusetts with one of its two senators, Mr. Marcus A. Coolidge, and one of its representatives to the United States Congress, Mr. Frank H. Foss, while Senator David I. Walsh's residence is variously credited as Fitchburg and Clinton.

* * *

We Go to Washington

Even the perfervid Jeffersonian states' rights man cannot escape the fact that the court of final appeal is in Washington. This is particularly apparent during the present emergency program. When a labor leader or a Mayor or a Governor finds some hitch in the Administration of his part of the program, he packs his best suit and hies himself to the Capitol. Hence Massachusetts has witnessed on the platform of the South Station Mr. Robert J. Watt and Mr. James Moriarty, labor leaders; Mayor James M. Curley, and finally, Gov. Joseph B. Ely, all with suitcase in hand and headed for Washington. Sometimes they win, sometimes they lose, but they can't be blamed for trying.

* * *

Governor Ely's request that the State's bonds, amounting to $7,000,000, held by the Federal Government, should be considered nonnegotiable was turned down by Secretary Ickes when the Governor appeared in Washington yesterday. But the Secretary promised to give the State an opportunity to buy the bonds at par. As the state bonds are at a premium now, the Federal Government, if it resold them to the public, would net a profit and the State a corresponding loss.

So Governor Ely got substantially what he went after. He safeguarded the State against loss, and hence could enjoy his sight-seeing all the more.

* * *

It Has Bright Lights

And incidentally many of the assignments that take these officials to Washington require only a few moments, leaving a considerable time to try out the entertainment fare of the city. Sometimes the smaller fry have journeyed to Washington, only to find the men they came to see so busy that they never got to first base. Hence they had all the time for sightseeing, unmarred by any worry.

* * *

While in Washington Governor Ely visited Senator David I. Walsh, and it is to be imagined they had a good laugh or two over the recent movement, initiated by Maj. Judson Hannigan, to make a Republican of the Senator or a Democrat of the Republican Party. And, incidentally, we wonder if President Roosevelt did not feel a qualm or two with two such ardent Smith men almost under his roof. R. M. B.

Murphy's Appointment Due

Approval of the appointment of Mr. John J. Murphy, formerly Mayor of Somerville, as United States Marshal in the Massachusetts district, is expected from both Senator David I. Walsh and Senator Marcus A. Coolidge, it was made known today. Delay in reporting out his name from the Judiciary Committee, it is explained, is due to the fact that 60 nominations to federal judicial appointments were filed with Mr. Murphy's.

Sullivan to Transit Post

State Representative Arthur Vincent Sullivan of Charlestown was appointed yesterday by Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield as a member of the Boston Transit Commission to fill the post vacated by the resignation of Mr. Arthur B. Corbett. Mr. Sullivan, a graduate of Suffolk Law School, is serving his first term in the Legislature. The salary of the commission position is $7500 yearly.

Morgan Off for Vacation

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Jan. 17 (AP)—J. P. Morgan and a group of friends left here aboard his yacht, the Corsair, yesterday for a vacation cruise to the Bahamas refusing to comment on President Roosevelt's plan to revaluate the dollar.

Japanese Prince Comes To Boston on Tour

Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, former President of the House of Peers, and one of Japan's most renowned statesmen, will be Boston's guest for the next two days. Prince Tokugawa will arrive from Ottawa tonight on his return trip to Japan after a goodwill tour of Europe and the United States. He will be accompanied by his son, Mr. I. M. Tokugawa, who is at present the Japanese Minister to Canada, and by his granddaughter, Miss Toyo Tokugawa.

At North Station he will be met by Adj.-Gen. John H. Agnew representing Governor Ely, Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, one-time United States Ambassador to Japan, and Mr. Courtenay Crocker, Honorary Consul of Japan at Boston, and will be led by a police escort to the home of Mr. Forbes in Norwood, Mass. There will be a large delegation of Jepanese at the station to welcome him.

High School Boys Beat Their Elders In Maine's Potato-Growing Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHBURN, Maine, Jan. 17—Veteran New England potato farmers are doffing their hats to 16 high school boys of Aroostook County, Maine, who, in their spare time, beat their more experienced elders "all hollow" as far as raising "spuds" is concerned.

These boys were the winners of the annual Potato Growing Contest sponsored annually by a large fertilizer company, and received for their labors a prize of $450 which they divided equally between them.

But this money was only a small part that the boys realized. From their one-acre plots they raised a total of 8701 bushels of potatoes, or an average of 543.8 bushels an acre. These they sold at the handsome profit of more than $5000 or at the rate of $2 a barrel. Some of the youngsters bought automobiles with their gains, while others, more farsighted, laid their earnings away toward the purchase of farms after they graduate from high school.

The yields which these boys received were considerably above the average this year for New England or Aroostook County, and are five times the national average for the past five years. The potatoes were unusually smooth, uniform, and of excellent cooking quality.

The remarkable record of the boys, Mr. E. C. Cunningham, agriculture instructor of the Washburn High School points out, not only demonstrates that high-school boys can actually earn money while attending school, but also shows the older and more experienced farmers that bigger and more profitable crops can be secured by careful cultural methods and adequate fertilization. Many farmers, he said, could actually cut down the number of acres in cultivation and make more money.

Daughter 'Comes Home' To Buy McCormick Goods

CHICAGO, Jan. 17 (AP)—Mrs. Elisha Dyer Hubbard came back to her childhood home, the castle-like landmark on Lake Shore Drive, and dominated the auction of the personal property of her mother, the late Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick. They had been estranged for many years.

The auction realized an estimated total of $28,180 at the close of the first two sessions, which lasted until after last midnight, and Mrs. Hubbard, the former Muriel McCormick, was the purchaser of nearly a third of the linens, table services and much of the furniture.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA
Magnificent Pebble Beach estate of 3 acres beautifully cultivated; 12-room English-type home completely furnished; panoramic view of ocean and forest; 5 minutes to golf links; small amount of cash will handle. Full particulars. EVELYN MILLAR HOYLE, 14 Tillman Place, San Francisco.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT. Backed by several years of consistent advertising in The Christian Science Monitor, we offer pleasant, profitable commission work taking orders for children's, ladies' dresses, lingerie, etc. Also opportunities to earn free dresses. Many Monitor readers making money this way. Experience unnecessary. Start spare time. JANALENE, INC., Dept. 372, Indianapolis, Ind.

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre, Inc.
Established 1922
Now under BOARD OF MANAGERS
MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE, Supt.
Licensed by the State of New Jersey.
Illustrated Booklet.
Tel. 758 PRINCETON, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

STEWARD—MANAGER
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KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 Atlantic Avenue
ATLANTIC CITY N. J.
Gunning Accessories
Paints—Cutlery

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Established 1876
Heckel's Centre Market
HOME OF GOOD MARKETING
40 BROAD ST. Tel. Bloomfield 2-0770 0771 0772
THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE MARKET IN TOWN

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MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE, Near Grove St.
Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Nassau 4-1650

ORIENTAL GULIAN, INC. BROADLOOM
—RUGS—
Cleaning and Repairing
263 Central Ave., Building
Corner So. Munn Avenue
Or. 3-6658

Martens'
SODAS, SUNDAES, ICE CREAM
CANDIES THAT ARE GOOD
391 Main Street Or. 3-8680

Little Town Shop, Inc.
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A garment renewing service for men and women Monitor readers.
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BUD BEAUTY SHOPPE
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Duco and Lacquer Refinishes
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15 HOLLYWOOD PLAZA Or. 3-1054

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EAST ORANGE
(Continued)

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and Private Limousines
for All Occasions
EAST ORANGE CAB CO.
Also Storage and Complete Service
CROSS' GARAGE
4 ARLINGTON PLACE Or. 5-9000

CROSS
JANUARY SALE on SCARFS
Sold for $1.00—now 75c
Those for $1.95 in silk or wool now $1.45
Also 25% discount on all Mark Cross lined gloves
THE CARTER SHOP
52 BRICK CHURCH PLAZA

ELIZABETH

BROWNFIELD'S BAKERY
Holiday Fruit Cake 60c. lb.
318 Morris Ave. El. 2-1432

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CAMPBELL'S
dedicated to lovers of flowers
27 E. PALISADE AVE. Ph. Eng. 3-2245

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AYLWARDS FOOD SHOP
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254 Main Street Hack. 2-1932

Hackensack Quality Market
Incorporated
Fancy Fruit and Vegetables
We Specialize in Fruit Baskets
Free Delivery
Tel. Mackensack 2—0192-6193
249 MAIN STREET

LAW
INCORPORATED
CLOTHING
200 MAIN STREET

The Shirlbee Shops
Dresses—Hats—Coats—Suits
216-216½-218 Main St.

H. WESTERVELT
Shoes for Men, Women, Children
240 Main St., Hackensack

JERSEY CITY

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NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

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Clean your Rugs and Carpets
Only Clean Rugs Are Beautiful
Goodman's Rug Cleaning
830 BERGEN AVENUE Bergen 3-8100

Buy Here With Confidence
AUTHORIZED DEALERS
DE SOTO - FRANKLIN - PLYMOUTH
Good Used Cars
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HOONAN MOTORS Inc.
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PERMANENT WAVING
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Expert Operators.
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Made fresh daily at
STRUBBE'S
MAPLEWOOD AVENUE

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PURE AND WHOLESOME PRODUCTS
Orders for Weddings, Parties and Social Functions
178 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE

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Clairidge Theatre Building
Montclair, N. J.

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MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

Freytag and Anderson INC
FLORISTS
4 and 6 So. Park Street Montclair, N. J. Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

NATIONAL MARKETS
Quality Meats—Poultry—Fish
Vegetables and Groceries
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Telephone Montclair 2-0738
233 HOLLYWOOD AVE., HILLSIDE, N. J.

Heating and Furnace Oils
A COMPLETE FUEL SERVICE
Authorized "blue coal" distributor
R. H. See Coal Company
131 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Telephone Montclair 2-0019

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
PERSONAL SERVICE
28 SO. PARK ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Near Church Street

Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
OUR POLICY
To serve only the finest quality of foods processed by trained dieticians. We maintain a uniform high quality offering the most appetising foods made of the purest and freshest products available.

The Linen Shop, Inc.
E. B. and J. H. CLEGG
Now Located at
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DAWSON'S BEAUTY CULTURE
A Monitor Advertiser for Fifteen Years
Madison Bldg. Montclair 2-8900—8901

Blanche-Elaine Corset Shop
GOSSARD CORSETS ON SALE
During January
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Tel. Montclair 2-9694

ELISE POWELL
MARINELLO GRADUTE
Latest Hair Styling. All branches of Beauty culture. Nine years in Montclair. Mar-Del Scientific Beauty Service
20 Church St. Tel. Mtclr. 2-7110

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High-Grade Meats, Poultry
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28 SOUTH FULLERTON AVENUE
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Portable Typewriters
Special to Monitor Readers
ROYAL
UNDERWOOD, CORONA
Complete new machines with case
Now $45 Former $60 models
Junior Portables $14.50 up
RENTING—REPAIRING
Central Typewriter Exchange
86 PARK PLACE Phone Market 3-5766
Newark, N. J.

You'll remember the day you bought a pair . . . and give everlasting praise to the gentle support . . . the perfect fit . . . the sensible heels . . .
ELFIN'S
ARCH-AID SHOE SHOP
925 Broad Street Newark, N. J.

Charles Beauty Shoppe
FEATURING
European Realistic Croquignole
Method of Permanent Waving
1007 SPRINGFIELD AVE., IRVINGTON, N. J.
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SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations, Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 3-1900, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

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STATIONERY—BOOKS
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350 Main Street

ENGELS
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Daily deliveries throughout Essex Co.
239 MAIN STREET OR. 3-2243
"The House of Complete Satisfaction"

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SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
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"THE FINEST IN FOOTWEAR"
"Reasonably Priced"
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Painting, Decorating and Floor Sanding
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Skilled Workmanship. Up-to-Date Equipment — Decorating in all its Branches at *REASONABLE PRICES*

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Fine Picture Framing
Choice Prints, Paintings and Portraits expertly repaired. Selection of cards for every occasion.
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Our service extends to Roselle, Roselle Park, Cranford, Garwood, Westfield, Fanwood, Scotch Plains, Plainfield, North Plainfield, South Plainfield, Dunellen, Bound Brook, Metuchen, New Brunswick.

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Good Printing Reasonable
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CARR'S CLEAN COAL
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EMIL GEHM
Real Estate
General Insurance
79 Teaneck Road Hack. 2-6314

Vanity Beauty Shoppe
All Methods of
PERMANENT WAVING
Difficult Hair Waving Our Specialty
189 MAIN STREET Hack. 2-0072

R. G. RADIO CO.
175 MAIN STREET Hack. 2-0043
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We do our own
ZORIC DRY CLEANING
Grand Cleaners & Dyers, Inc.
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Main Office and Factory Tel.
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1184

GAS *TIRES*
H. C. DICKINSON
64 GODWIN AVENUE
PHONE RIDGEWOOD 6-0061
BATTERIES *REPAIRS*

Every Flower a Forget-Me-Not
Schweinfurth Florist, Inc.
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F. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birdseye Frosted Foods. Complete Line Monarch Brand Products.
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

BELANUS COAL
Local Distributors of
BELL ANTHRACITE COAL
KOPPERS SEABOARD COKE
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Call R. 6-5040
11 PROSPECT ST., RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

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HEGER SERVICE
Laundry and Dry Cleaning
SERVING BERGEN COUNTY
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CRANFORD, N. J. WESTFIELD, N. J.
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Fuel Oil
Phone Westfield 2-2102
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Fine Dairy Products
Daily delivery Milk, Cream, Butter and Eggs. Quality and service.
SPECIAL DELIVERY STORE
38 ELM STREET Westfield 2-1996

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PHONE 2310

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The Store of Smooth Shoes
THE BRANCH ST. ALLENTOWN PA.
Here—Fashion and Comfort Meet.

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ALLENTOWN, PA.

Hess Brothers
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A Progressive Pennsylvania Department Store

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DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN PA
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

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Cabinet repair work of all kinds. Complete refinishing department for furniture or pianos, etc.
GOODENOUGH'S
TEL. 812

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Expert Shoe Repairing
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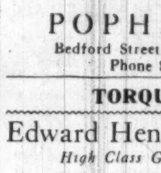

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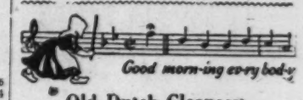

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Daily Features

Come Play

'Spark Plug'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TODAY'S surprise party is going to be a very interesting one. We've been invited to a ranch—a real, sure 'nough 640-acre ranch. It is out in Colorado about 40 miles from La Junta and we're surprising Max W. who lives on this ranch. Our invitation came from Jean N. who lives in Tulsa, Okla. Max is her cousin. Wasn't it thoughtful of her to plan this surprise for him?

Do you suppose Jean spends part of her summers on the ranch with Max? What fun they must have! (One of Auntie Vi's secret ambitions has been to spend one whole summer on a ranch—but this is the very first opportunity she has had to visit one even for a little while.) Of course, they probably ride horseback and do many other equally interesting things.

Did Auntie Vi ever tell you about the horses that Virginia, Jimmy, Tommy and Bobby have? You remember they are some of Auntie Vi's nieces and nephews—and it was to their home that our Monitor boys and girls were invited for several weeks when our "Come Play" visits first began in November, 1932.

Their daddy has seven lovely saddle horses and every one of the children ride beautifully. Tommy, who is now six, has been quite an expert since he was four. He rides all the horses and some are pretty exciting to ride. However, he is so perfectly at home on their backs that he will ride off at a gallop without anyone accompanying him.

But we must surely be getting near to Max's home now. It is a good thing Jean is with us. Is someone flying our Welcome Flag today, Jean? That is fine! Do you think Max has any idea we are coming?

Now we are flying over La Junta so we must be nearly there. Oh, there's our flag now! What a splendid place to land in. Here comes Max and his friends to see who their visitors are. Shout everyone:

"SURPRISE, MAX!"

We're glad we were invited to your ranch, Max. It looks so interesting that we wish we might stay for a week at least. Then there would be time to explore every inch of the ranch and to become acquainted with all the animals as well as all the people who live here. Anyway, we're glad Jean invited Marilyn, Albion, Hazel, Elza, Cleo, Maxine, Jack, Ethel, Virginia, Marvin and Lindon to meet us.

We have brought along a game that is a pretty lively one even for a ranch, and heaps of fun. It is called "Spark Plug."

"Sparky," the horse, is made up of five or six (we'll use five) players who stand in a file, one behind the other, each firmly holding on to the shoulders of the one in front. If it is easier, they might even grasp one another around the waist. The one in front is the head—the one at the end in the tail. Let's ask Jean, Max, Marilyn, Albion and Hazel to form "Spark Plug." Max can be the head—Albion the tail.

The rest of us will stand in a large circle formation and with a ball (or beanbag) try to hit Spark Plug on the tail. Sparky avoids being hit by keeping his head toward the ball. The player who hits Sparky's tail (Albion) becomes the head and the tail joins the circle. In a large group there may be two horses.

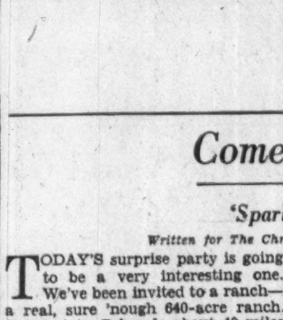
Are you ready, children? Join hands and make your circle around Spark Plug. Now drop hands and step back. When the ball touches the ground the one nearest to it recovers it. You take the ball, Marvin. Good, you nearly hit the tail (Albion) but the head (Max) was watching and he twisted Sparky around just in time. Oh, look! Jack hit the tail so now Jack becomes the head—while Albion joins us in the circle.

Our Playship has signalled that it is time to "take off"—Good-by Max! Good-by everyone! We've had such fun! Thank you, Jean, for inviting us.

Watch for next week's surprise party.

VIOLA ARMSTRONG.

Worth Knowing



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Peace in Honduras

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

With the publication of this peaceful scene at a mining camp in San Juancito, Honduras, The Christian Science Monitor announces the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB, and names Berenice Zander, Two Rivers, Wis., as a charter member. She writes: "Since the Monitor has been doing so much for the advancement of world peace, I thought some of our young readers would like to see a picture which proves that friendly feelings are taking the place of ancient antagonisms."

Membership in the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB is open to all readers of this page who succeed in having an unusual photograph they have taken accepted for publication. Send pictures to the Feature Editor; $1 will be paid for each one accepted.

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Slone)

"Carlyle's Essay on Burns," studied by millions of high school and college students during the last half century, was printed by Horace Greeley in the New York Tribune, 1841, to give his readers material "for an evening fireside hour if they can command the time."

Joseph Pulitzer once offered Christmas prizes for headlines containing the qualities of brevity, condensation, graphic description, power to command attention, and propriety.

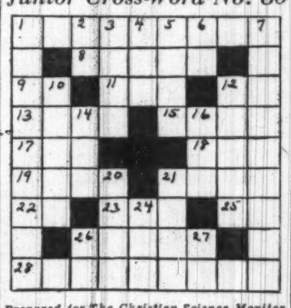
Joseph Pulitzer paid from $250 to $500 per article to leading writers for the New York Sunday World in 1911.

A prominent editor makes it a rule to count 1000 when he feels tempted to write an editorial that is bitter, unfair, intolerant, or likely to harm good people or worthy causes. "Then I give it up and write something constructive, as a rule," he explains.

"I am told that your governments are more broadminded than ours, and that they don't resent in the least the shafts of well-meant criticism, and even are thankful for it. What a fortunate people you are!" said M. Andre Geraud, French journalist (pen name "Pertinax"), in an address before the American Society of Newspaper Editors, 1930.

The only newspaper south of the Mason and Dixon's line that was fearless and outspoken in its opposition to slavery in pre-Civil War days was the Wheeling Intelligencer, founded in 1852. Its editor in slavery days was the Irish-American founder of the sect called Disciples of Christ or Campbellites. It is still published in Wheeling, West Virginia.

Junior Cross-Word No. 80



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Agreements.
8—A box.
9—Hagerstown is third largest city in this State (ab.).
11—Past.
12—Nationality of people of Madrid (ab.).
13—Numerous.
15—River in Colombia, South America, flowing into the Orinoco.
17—Before.
18—To deface.
19—Tidings.
21—The cougar.
22—Abbreviation used in music.
23—Single.
25—A liquid measure (ab.).
26—To utter suddenly or inadvisedly.
28—Erasures.

Down

1—Praised.
2—Charlotte is largest city in this State (ab.).
3—Salver.
4—Tatter.
5—Anything extremely small.
6—Civil Engineer (ab.).
7—Sets apart.
10—Ventures.
12—To imprint.
14—Unaccustomed.
16—Large Australian bird.
20—Bottom of the foot.
21—Persian fairy.
24—Fruit.
26—Barrel (ab.).
27—Toward.

(The solution appears elsewhere)

Brevities

New Yorker: Latest estimates put the population of the United States at 130,000,000. By a remarkable coincidence, this is exactly the number of people who do not understand the meaning of Roosevelt's gold-purchase plan.

Humorist: "For a girl to spend some time each day over her complexion is perfectly natural," says a writer. Provided her complexion isn't.

Los Angeles Times: For simile collectors: Puzzled as the foreigner who learned English from a grammar and then tried to read a Broadway column.

Arkansas Gazette: South American horticulturist claims to be able to grow pepper of any desired calorific capacity. Perhaps by some thermostat attachment.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation For Today

THERE is not a moment without some duty.—CICERO.

Betty Bee

Betty's Reformation

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

BETTY BEE and many of her mates had again swarmed, and for no better reason than that the spirit of adventure was upon them. Patiently Farmer Brown traced them to the edge of the swamp. When they had balled for the night, he deftly shook them into a big basket, and back they went to the hive they had deserted

Next morning, when bright sunshine should have invited them to their work, they found it dark and forbidding outside the hive. A few of the more venturesome essayed a trip to the landing board, just outside the entrance, but quickly returned. Betty Bee had often been forced to forgo her migrations to blossom-covered fields because of high winds which, she instinctively knew, would drive her off her course, or because of heavy rains that would beat her to the ground. These things she could understand. But here was something different. The gloom was unmistakable; but there was no whine of rushing air, no patter of falling rain.

For several days this unprecedented condition continued. Then, one morning, the glad news spread through the hive that the sun was once more shining; that the bright, happy days of yore had returned. Excitedly, Betty scampered from the hive and was off to her work, once more a busy, contented bee.

Those long days of idleness midst strange surroundings and under conditions they could not understand, had taught the bees a needed lesson; had brought to them a realization that true happiness is to be found in work and in devotion to the home. How were they to know that Farmer Brown had sentenced them to imprisonment in the cellar that they might better appreciate the freedom of the great outdoor, and that they might forget the mob impulse that had threatened to make swarming a fixed habit?

FACTS *about the* BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Lebanon

LEBANON consists of two mountain ranges which were regarded as forming the northern boundary of Palestine. The western range, or Lebanon proper, is some 95 miles in length and is divided by a deep valley from "Anti-Lebanon" which runs almost parallel to it for 65 miles, and is only once mentioned in the King James version as Lebanon "toward the sunrising," or as we would say, "the eastern range" (Josh. 13:5).

Both are majestic ranges, reaching over 8000 feet in height, and doubtless received their name—which means "white or snowy"—from the snow which covers their summits for a great part of the year.

Lebanon is best known to the Bible student because of the various references to its cedars; but firs and almug (or algum) trees also grew there in abundance (II Chron. 2:8), and were purchased from Hiram, King of Tyre, for the building of the temple.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Needlework Exchange

ONE girl who does clever needlework found a demand for different kinds of handwork. She was unable to fill many orders, but knew there were other women who could. So she started a Home Needlework Exchange, getting women to put in their specialties and charging a 20 per cent commission for handling the exchange.

Mrs. C. D. L.

Stripping Christmas Trees

TAKING down the Christmas tree is by no means the inspiring thing that putting it up is. Realizing this from home experience, one man went about his neighborhood, and offered to do this service for a modest sum. He put the ornaments back into their respective boxes, removed the tree, and left everything spick and span. Many householders were glad to be relieved of this task and want him to do it again next year. Miss A. C. H.

In Lighter Vein

—London Tatler

"Yes, sir, it was a toss-up whether I should become a barber or an author."
"I see. Heads or tales."

The Sooner the Better

Mother was telling stories of the time she was a little girl. Little Harold listened thoughtfully as she told of riding a pony, sliding down the haystack, and wading in the brook on the farm.

Finally he said with a sigh, "I wish I had met you earlier, Mother."

The English of It

A Frenchman learning English said to his tutor: "English is a queer language. What does this sentence mean: 'Should Mr. Noble, who sits for this constituency, consent to stand again and run he will in all probability have a walk-over'?"—*Sheffield Weekly Telegraph.*

Playing Safe

Dr. W. G. Grace, the famous cricketer, showed his ready wit when captaining a team against a public school. On the spinning of the customary coin, he, being anxious to go on to bat first, promptly said, "It's a lady!"

He won the toss and proceeded to the innings. Later it dawned on the opposing captain that the only alternative to Queen Victoria's head on one side of the coin was Britannia on the other!

Visitor

Flapper: "Good-by, mother."

Modern Mother: "Just a minute, dear. Sign the visitors' book in the hall before you go!"—*Bee-Hive.*

Half Settled

"Dad has promised to pay half our expenses after we're married."

"Good! Now all we have to do is to find somebody to pay the other half."—*Oh Kay.*

A Popular Partner

"You'd like a game of bridge, Mr. Johnston?" the hostess asked.

"Thanks; I should love it."

"Which do you play—auction or contract?"

"Er—do you know, I can't remember."—*Punch.*

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

224

I have suspicioned that something or other is radically wrong and I said the detective have decided to look into the matter independently on a little private investigation of my own

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

Mr. Scroggins

A Winter "At-Home"

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

BOSTON COMMONERS were pretty excited when they opened small envelopes delivered by Fib, sparrow chieftain, and read: *"The Scrogginses, at home, January 9, 1934.'* Also, they were mystified, especially Squiffletree, father of the largest squirrel family on the Common. "Why do they take the trouble to send this and say they're at home?" he said to Mrs. Squiff. "Of course they're home! Didn't I see Mr. Scroggins myself this very day? And aren't they home every evening?" Mrs. Squiffletree took the card from two young Squiffs who were spelling out the words to each other. "Why, that's just a way to invite people to come and see you," she said (she is quite well up on things of this sort). "And there will be refreshments," she added. This brought a smile to the face of her husband and was heard throughout the house, bringing a torrent of small Squiffs into the room in one large squirm "May we go? May we go?" they said. Their mother said they might

Never has the Scroggins home appeared more inviting than on the evening named on the cards. There were extra lights in each room. Most of the lights were candles, which made it even more interesting. Osmun stood at the front door and opened it gravely for each visitor, bowing impressively.

When the guests all were there sitting on every chair and on shelves and tables and window sills, Scroggins clapped his hands.

A hush fell. Ordinarily there would have been cheering; but when the guests looked at Scroggins and thought of Osmun at the door and the cards, they refrained. Scroggins cleared his throat.

"Yes, my friends, we are at home."

There were polite nods and a few winks as though to say, "Didn't I say so!"

Scroggins continued: "But even though we asked you to this winter party with cards, we are just the same Scrogginses as we always have been, and we're going to have just the same sort of time as—" But this was too much for the guests. They gruntled, chirped, squeaked and hoorayed as though they never had gruntled, chirped, squeaked or hoorayed before. Mr. Scroggins said afterward that it was worth while to have sent the cards just to hear the cheering.

The first thing on the program was a collection of tricks by Fib. He first asked all to close their eyes and keep them tightly shut until he said "Open." When he said "Open" he announced that the tricks were over which brought a great deal of applause and one and all agreed that the tricks probably never had been equaled as tricks.

Madame Canary sang several songs in her usual clear high voice and then said she would go home without her refreshments because it was late. This brought a great applause, not because anyone was fearful of the refreshments being limited but because a Commoner admires any person who doesn't take food when there's food to be taken.

Osmun gave a very fine exhibition of nut juggling, keeping as many as 10 in the air at once and then passing them out to the younger guests, which all commented on as the right spirit.

Taking it from start to finish

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Scroggins Explains an "At-Home"

there never has been a more enjoyable winter party on the Common. The refreshments were plentiful, and everyone said afterward that a party can be a party even when it's an At-Home.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Nebuchadrezzar (Mrs. E. G. W.)—The correspondent writes:

A member of our church would like to know why in the thirty-second chapter of Jeremiah reference is made to "Nebuchadrezzar," and in other places the name is spelled "Nebuchadnezzar."

Jeremiah spells the name with the *r*; but "Nebuchadnezzar" has had such wide usage, owing to the account in Daniel, that the spelling with *n* is generally preferred. Oddly enough, however, the rendering in Jeremiah more nearly conforms to the Hebrew original, *Nabu-kudurri-usur* ("Nebo, defend the landmark," or ". . . protect the boundary"). The Babylonian king, incidentally, was the *Naboukodrosoros* of the Greeks. So, etymologically, the *r* has it.

Dinosaurs (Mrs. B. M. G.) — *Di'-no-saurz* (*i* long, *o* as in obey, *au* as in haul).

Hors d'œuvre (Mrs. B. M. G.) — *Haur duh'-vr'* (*au* as in haul, *u* as in urn; secondary stress on *haur*). This French expression is applied to a dish served as a relish, usually at the beginning of a meal.

Robot (Mrs. B. M. G.)—*Rob'-ot* (first *o* short, second clipped).

Nota bene (Mrs. B. M. G.)—*No'-ta* (long *o*, *a* as in sofa) *bee'-nee*. The Latin words, occasionally represented by "N. B." at the conclusion of a letter, identify something which should be noted well.

Safed (Mrs. B. M. G.)—This name was coined by the Rev. Dr. William E. Barton for use with some delightful "parables" which he wrote. Sound it *Safe'-ed*.

Ægis (Mrs. B. M. G.) — *E'-jis* (*e* long, *i* short).

Indices (Mrs. B. M. G.)—The Latin plural of "index" is sounded *in'-dih-seez*. Use it in connection with mathematics; use "indexes" for all ordinary purposes.

Litt. D. (Mrs. B. M. G.)—The abbreviation for Doctor of Letters (Latin, *Litterarum Doctor*).

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Long-Distance Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ventura, Calif.

AN ARTIST who had lived for a number of years in the Hawaiian Islands came to California to make her home. She, however, found herself many times longing to be once again among old friends; then came a desire to give those friends a party! In fact, the desire became so real that the artist began planning the details of the affair.

She decided first on her place cards; they were to be wall hangings showing the beautiful, vivid coloring of California wild flowers. A happy thought came to her one morning. She would give the party with the aid of a relative who lived in the Hawaiian city. She accordingly painted her pictures, and with them sent full instructions for the party—even to a well-planned menu.

A few weeks later the artist received letters from her friends expressing gratitude for the joy they had been given. The artist had never before given such a rich party or one that returned her so much pleasure.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

A Radical-Conservative Plan

IS IT possible to obtain the advantages at which revolutionaries aim without the horrors of revolution? Many moderate men in England today are asking that question. Some of them, not being either Socialists or Fascists, nevertheless agree that the old economic system has broken down and that no mere patchwork will restore it. They believe it is possible to substitute a new order for the present chaos without using violence, and with a minimum of readjustment.

It is peculiarly interesting to find that some of the most promising British Conservatives have been devoting attention to this radical question, among them Lord Eustace Percy (formerly president of the Board of Education), and Mr. Harold Macmillan, an intellectual of the moderate left wing of the party. The latter has worked out in detail a complete scheme of industrial reconstruction. He is not reassured by the economic improvement which has appeared in Britain during the last six months, for he fears that it may blind men to the need of more drastic changes.

In his view there can be no permanent recovery on the old lines; the failure of the World Economic Conference was inevitable because, at best, it was an attempt to deal with effects rather than fundamental causes; and these causes lie deep, as the Communists have rightly divined, in the general crisis of capitalism, a crisis arising from the increasing disproportion between the immense power of production and the limited capacity of the markets, under indiscriminate competition, to absorb the goods. Mr. Macmillan, Conservative though he is, is as definite as any of the Communists in making this avowal. His diagnosis is similar to theirs. But he sees no remedy in class war. He has no faith in state Socialism. Inviting his countrymen to face the facts, he puts before them suggestions which he believes would meet the need without destroying the supremacy of Parliament or the self-governing powers of industry.

His plan is a national one, but not exclusively so, since he envisages an increase of foreign trade on terms acceptable to foreigners. Since the root of the economic evil is in the disequilibrium between production and effective demand, his aim is to regulate the total production of the country so that it may just equal the home demand, allowance being made for known quantities of exports and imports. He divides the productive trades of the country (agriculture being provided for separately) into about a hundred groups, each controlled by a representative industrial council. Each council would strictly regulate production. These councils, in turn, would be represented on a National Economic Council coördinating the whole industry of the country. Since its members would be producers, each in his own trade, but consumers in regard to others, the producing and consuming interests would balance one another and prevent exploitation.

British industry, thus organized, would not only be able to regulate home production, but would be in a position to arrange large-scale buying from foreign countries. It would be strong enough to negotiate favorable arrangements for the exchange of goods. Mr. Macmillan thinks that it would be possible for a number of countries in which wages are high (including the United States) to come into a mutual association for the exchange of products. He would deal with low-wage countries by buying such goods as were wanted from them cheaply, and selling them in Britain at the home price; and with the profit thus available he would finance the exports to pay for them; an ingenious device for getting round both price-cutting and currency difficulties—but only possible, be it noted, when imports and exports in bulk are controlled at the center.

We need not here discuss the many objections which can obviously be brought against this scheme. Sufficient to observe that there are moderate politicians in England, as well as extremists, who believe that the present economic system has ceased to be workable, and that a nation-wide plan of the heroic order is necessary. Mr. Macmillan and his friends are convinced that such a plan can be devised without too greatly disorganizing industry, and on terms which would favor international exchange on the basis of large-scale agreements.

Gardens in Spain

THESE are days of high anticipation for the common or garden variety of gardener. Almost any evening now, he expects, rustling among the leaves, to come upon, not the first violet, for the object of his search is nothing so modest, but upon the first seed catalogue advertisement of the season. Spring, for the man with the avocational hoe, is heralded, not by almanac, nor budding trees, nor emerald of grass. For him, it comes well ahead of these manifestations, signalized by the printed announcement that that enthusiasm-arousing guide, the seed catalogue, is off the press and available on request.

Having been witness to the rite of posting the filled-in coupon, the considerate lady-of-the-house will contract, on behalf of her husband, no social engagement that may not be conveniently canceled; for she is aware through past experience that the evening of the catalogue's arrival will be spent by him in wandering through the rows of spinach, lettuce, radishes, and the other vegetables which grow in such profusion on its pages. And the laying out, in imagination and upon paper, of his own bit of garden plot, she knows, will thereafter afford many hours of pleasant occupation.

A garden-plotting indeed, this attempting to crowd the contents of the catalogue into his all-too-small fragment of ground; a jig-saw puzzling wherein he attempts to fit the bean tract into space more suitable to a parsley bed, debating, meanwhile, whether the sunshine-drinking tomatoes will grow to pictured size if relegated to the shade of the peach tree, and whether, if they live up to their printed promise, two rows of carrots will not suffice instead of the customary three, thereby gaining needed room for the Early June peas!

Thus, although his hand still grasps a snow shovel, his thought is busy with spading fork, and in fancy he matures a dozen crops, any one of them calculated to impress upon those who illustrate the commercial literature of the garden how puny a thing is imagination. Laugh if you will, but do not lose sight of the fact that by reason of his early planning the back-yard husbandman has been living in the spring, thus gaining two months of a most pleasant season while his fellows were still facing the grim actualities of winter.

Post-Repeal Observations

FAR be it from us to raise any question about the complete success of America's new liquor deal. Who could question the unmixed benefits repeal bestowed on the nation, or at least on the bartenders' unions, the bottle-making industry and the owners of distillers' shares? Who could look at the lovely pictures of uplifting New Year's celebrations portrayed by the newspapers and think for a minute about other less pleasing but no less true pictures—or about the lovely liquor advertisements carried by the newspapers? Who would wish to strike a sour note in the siphonic symphony which began on December 5? Who would so much as suggest that intoxication has not been repealed by making intoxicants easier to get?

But—

Just as a matter of observation: Have you noticed that even the street cars seem to be using alcohol in their radiators these days? Or that bus drivers find it necessary to assist more passengers? Or that there are an unusual number of men for whom the sidewalks are too straight? Or that women do not feel so safe on the streets at night? Have you noticed police reports of increased arrests for drunkenness? Have you read a remarkable number of stories of weird and disastrous driving which seemed inexplicable until near the end you found a casual mention of certain earlier libations by the driver?

Perhaps none of these personal observations should count against the theory that the more freely liquor flows the less damage it does. Yet we have a notion that if this kind of experience piles up in your neighborhood as it has in ours something will be done about it.

A New Scene in an Old Drama

THE battle to balance New York City's budget, over which Mayor LaGuardia and Governor Lehman recently clashed swords, has developed national implications and furnished an example of the tenacity of the political holds that have to be broken wherever municipal reform is attempted. The bill based on their eventual agreement is now the center of a fight in the State Assembly.

The circumstances out of which this dramatic situation emerged are clear. The discredited and repudiated Tammany administration went out of office on Jan. 1 with the city budget "balanced" by camouflage, but not in fact. The LaGuardia administration immediately tackled the problem of bringing it into actual balance.

The sanction of the State Legislature is necessary to reopen the budget. Mayor LaGuardia in requesting this authority asked for plenary powers to release the city from a "credit strait-jacket," to eliminate unnecessary expense, reduce padded pay rolls, reorganize departments and begin to get back on a pay-as-you-go basis. Governor Lehman replied, accusing the Mayor of asking unwarranted and dictatorial powers. Mayor LaGuardia insisted the powers were essential to realistic dealing with the crisis his administration inherited. By the compromise these would be vested in the Board of Estimate.

The correspondence between the executives showed the formidable barriers lying in the way of recasting the government of the country's largest city along non-partisan lines. The plan steps on too many and too important political toes. Both the Mayor and the Governor disavowed political maneuvering, but political lines were being drawn nevertheless. They involve not only city and state politics, but the national Administration. A movement to oust John F. Curry as leader of Tammany Hall is in full swing with the backing of James A. Farley, Postmaster-General and National and State Democratic Chairman. It is proposed to scrap both the name and the Tammany organization itself and substitute a new Democratic organization. Governor Lehman is closely allied with this Administration section of the Democratic Party.

The question of what is to become of the party organization in city and state is raised, and what its fate means to the party nationally. The Democratic Party—locally and at Albany—failed so dismally in providing New York City with decent government that the movement to make permanent the repudiation of that partisan control now overshadows all other political issues in New York City. The situation hinges on how much power the Fusion administration shall be given. The city administration desires power not only to restore credit and meet its obligations, but to smash party control and substitute non-partisan control.

Democratic politicians in and out of Tammany in New York immediately sent a cry to Washington and Albany for help. Governor Lehman, who comes up for reëlection this fall, is not of the Tammany stripe, yet from political necessity, he has trailed with Tammany at a dignified distance. It now looks as if he had been put on the political spot to pull Tammany's scorched chestnuts out of the fire and to save the Democratic organization in New York from disintegration. Willingly or unwillingly, he has been put in the position of leading the forces of reaction and of valuing local party organization above the rehabilitation of the city's government. It is a new scene in the old drama of the people vs. the political machine, of regeneration and liberalism vs. the old order.

New England Goes Streamline

NEW ENGLAND readers who have watched the coming of the streamline train via the Union Pacific, the Burlington, and the Texas and Pacific railroads are to be given a chance to see what this train can do to New England geography. For the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad has placed an order for one of the new schedule makers.

The day when Boston could be looked upon as the Hub of New England is passing. It is the Hub no longer. The threads of transportation have long since passed the spoke stage. Boston is now the center of a web, with the flying shuttles of modern transportation daily weaving a more intricate pattern, bringing outlying cities, towns and villages into the maze.

There was a time when suburbanites, if they wished to get beyond the belt of the Elevated, had to travel along the few spokes of railroad lines, unable to get beyond the reach of the 5:15. Then, between the spokes the threads of macadam began to creep. The threads multiplied and widened. Automobiles began to shuttle back and forth and the suburbs grew.

Now comes the streamline train with its possible speed of two miles a minute. It is to be tried out on the Providence run, and will cover the forty-four miles in forty-four minutes or less. The threads of the pattern shrink, drawing Providence within commuting distance of Boston, widening the commuter's choice of neighborhoods. Moreover, the business man will be enabled to keep appointments at both ends of the line within half a day. The Boston salesman can deal with customers in Providence, return in time for lunch, and handle the home field in the afternoon. Theater goers can attend performances in either city with the satisfaction of arriving home no later than the average suburban householder.

On the other hand, as the plans go forward the skyscrapers of New York loom on the horizon. The Yankee Clipper, crack New York to Boston train, now does the run in four and three-fourths hours. The streamline train will do it in three and one-half. The only way to cover the distance more quickly is to take to the air; and then the time spent in getting from airport to city makes the gain doubtful. In one swift move the railroads will be able to meet the competition of bus or automobile and possibly that of the plane. For, according to figures, transportation costs will be cut from 30 to 40 per cent by this ultramodern train. New England is certainly "stepping out."

Ungrounded Ground Hogs

THE ground hog has not been hibernating this year! A people's political, industrial, financial and educational leadership may fail it every now and then in the course of history. But when the ground hog forgets or refuses to go into his hole there is danger that public morale will fall to a new low level.

The news blows in from the Windy City, whence so many hair-raising reports have come the last few years. It seems mild things never happen in Chicago. If it isn't a gang war it's something like this, which comes upsetting all hopes of knowing how long this winter is going to last. And to make the report still more spectacular, the ground hogs elected to stay out in a winter which has been setting sixty-year records for low temperatures.

No explanation has been received from the officials of Lincoln Park Zoo, where the marmots are attempting to make monkeys of a superstitious public, but it is believed that friend woodchuck is tired of bearing responsibility for something about which he knows nothing. Quite understandable would be an assumption on his part that since weather men are paid to predict weather conditions, they should not expect aid from him, who has never enjoyed the protection of a minimum wage scale or the benefits of a code of fair competition.

The strange behavior of ground hogs this year is felt to be a protest in behalf of the Forgotten Woodchuck—forgotten, that is, except around February 2. It is expected they will ask that the New Deal define their status in society, not on their capacity for allowing the public to fool itself, but on the ground of how much ground can a ground hog hog. So far as temperatures are concerned, they are at least as optimistic as the increasingly optimistic conservatives who are willing to agree to a Roosevelt dollar with a mean average of fifty to sixty degrees, cent-grade.

Editorial Notes

The fact that parishioners of St. Chad's Church, at Cremorne, Australia, are summoned to services by the Chimes of St. Margaret's, Westminster, does not imply that the tones of the latter carry halfway around the world. It merely means that the local bell having been voted untuneful, a disk record of the English chimes was installed, and amplified so that they can be heard a mile distant.

Teachers in rural public schools of the United States are receiving approximately the same incomes as unskilled laborers working under codes, according to the United States News. Few patrons of these schools, however, would be willing to accept unskilled teaching.

With all the declining to be done in that language, a student of Latin is quite inclined to wonder if the Romans ever accepted anything.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

From Dance Hall to Church—Appropriations For Peace and For War

SOME time ago in this column comment was made upon the conversion of a former banking room in Chicago to a saloon, and collaterally upon the conversion of a former saloon in Boston into a Christian Science Reading Room. The paragraph seemed to arouse wide interest. Among others who have written concerning it is a former soldier in the German Army, who tells of having been assigned years ago, before the war, to patrol public dance and amusement halls in a certain section of a big German city in order to keep an eye on soldiers who might be frequenting these more or less disreputable places. His experience then, and some years later when he returned to the same spot under different conditions, he tells in these paragraphs which I think will be of interest to many:

> Thus we happened to call, among others, at what was then known as the "Tonhalle." It was a dance hall of anything but high class repute and said to be frequented only by the rougher element. It proved to be just that. The place was dirty and the atmosphere heavy with fumes of tobacco and liquor, not to mention the profane language. There was a boisterous crowd, dancing was in full swing and beer was flowing freely. Not being religiously inclined, but rather leaning toward "wild oats" myself, I thought little of all this, and the whole thing passed entirely from my mind until some seven or eight years ago I again had occasion to visit that hall, this time under guidance of my sisters.
>
> But what a change! The place was clean; the walls and ceiling were no longer grimy, but had been painted a cheerful white, and the atmosphere was pure. The inscription above the platform which used to read, "Wer nicht liebt Wein, Weib und Gesang, der bleibt ein Narr sein Leben lang," had disappeared, and in its stead had been written on the wall back of the platform in large golden type, "God is Love."
>
> The beer tables and steins had been removed and in their places, as well as on what used to be the dancing floor, were rows and rows of chairs and hymnals. The people who assembled soon filled the hall to capacity; they were quiet and orderly, and listening attentively, not to a brass band striking up wild tunes as in days of yore, but to a man and a woman who were occupying the platform and reading from the Bible and from Science and Health, by Mary Baker Eddy. In brief, this hall had become, and still is, the home of First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Dresden, Saxony.

* * *

It is a curious thing that despite all the protestations made of devotion to peace by executive officers of our National Government that branch of the Administration, which is supposed to protect harmonious relations between nations, is steadily starved by legislative action, while the war services of the army and navy are continually increased. Indeed the expenditures of the United States in preparation for war exceed those of any other nation in the world since 1920, including those presumably turbulent countries, France and Italy. The estimates for expenditures for the Navy Department in 1935 are $454,849,700. Of this, $144,000,000 is to be met from the emergency funds originally provided by Congress for the relief of destitution, and the reconstruction of industry. This will be the highest expenditure incurred by the navy since 1921, when the war-time program was in process of completion.

At the same time the proposition is made to cut the expenditures of the Diplomatic Service to $12,603,000 in 1934 and to $11,945,000 in 1935. Already the service is at the point of starvation, and many of its ablest workers are compelled to resign in order to seek a livelihood in other lines of activity. The comparison between the expenditures for peace, and those for war is not one creditable to the United States.

Notes From Chinese Cities

China to Need Capital Goods IN A recent broadcast address, Hong Kong's new Trade Commissioner drew attention to the changes which are taking place in China's trade and to the fact that China's future requirements are likely to be more for capital goods, such as engineering equipment, rather than consumable goods. In the latter category, China is supplying her own requirements more and more and western nations can help her to become more self-supporting by furnishing her with the latest equipment for railroads and communications, which are still in the infant stage. Given political quietness and security, the Trade Commissioner pointed out that there was scarcely any limit to the trading possibilities in the vast markets of China.

* * *

Garden City In Hong Kong The amount of building that has been going on in Hong Kong during the last few years, including hotels, banks, cinemas and apartment houses, indicates that the population of Hong Kong Island and Kowloon, on the mainland, is increasing rapidly—both European and Chinese. Now comes the news of a Garden City, in a district known as Kowloon Tsai, already in course of construction. The site covers an area of about 100 acres and will indeed be a city by itself. Modern style houses with garages and small gardens, well-built roads and artistic grouping of detached and semi-detached houses will give the place a definite Garden City touch. An adequate public hall for theatricals, social functions and lectures is projected.

* * *

Dance Halls Prohibited Though dancing pastime is an approved social diversion in other parts of China, the Canton police authorities hold that it is against good morals and must be rigidly prohibited. This is the reply of the Bureau of Public Safety to the petition that the roof garden of Sun Wah Hotel, Canton, be used for public dancing. Some years ago an enterprising overseas Chinese built a special restaurant with an excellent dance floor, on the Canton bund, but as dancing is not permissible this establishment is now turned into a motor-car show room. Western educated Chinese, returned residents from abroad, and those who love dancing, can do so only at private parties and exclusive clubs.

* * *

Confidence In Banks Returns Recent political events in South China, coupled with a crisis among the native banks here and at Canton, have had a hampering effect on the Colony's trade. Business with the interior is being held up on account of the abnormal disparity in the Hong Kong-Canton exchange, which is standing at nearly two to one and is one of the reasons for the failures among the native banks. So serious was the financial situation that it seemed likely at one time the Government would have to step in, but the Chinese bankers were able to control the position and confidence is now returning.

* * *

Sensational News Barred Chinese newspaper associations and news agencies are instructed not to publish social news by the Bureau of Censorship of Publications, in the nature of assaults, divorces and suicides unless circumstances justify publicity, in which case the real names and addresses must be given. The Bureau states that too often such news is published in the Chinese newspapers in a sensational way, which is detrimental to society. Such news, it declares, is worthless and should not appear in the newspapers.

* * *

District Bans Cigarettes Nanking sends abroad the news that for the first time in China the people of a whole district have sworn not to smoke any more cigarettes. This information is said to emanate from the Ministry of Finance and concerns the district of Tinghsien in Chihli, long known as the best field for experiments in mass education. No shop in the district is allowed to sell cigarettes and the Tax Bureau has not received a single cent from the cigarette merchants for a considerable time. This is the more remarkable because the Chinese, both men and women, young and old, have been habitual smokers.

Cross Section of Press Views on Gold Policy

Collected by The Associated Press

The New York Times: "Uncertainty about the President's intentions has been slowing down enterprise and clouding the business outlook. It has now been largely removed by Mr. Roosevelt's plain indications of what he hopes to do."

The New York Herald Tribune: "The things that the President has to say—the things on which he is specific and definite—are on the side of reassurance. . . It is the things which he leaves unexplained, or which he implies in broad general terms, that will give pause to those who read his message with care. These hints may constitute an astute political gesture."

Atlanta Constitution: "The message cuts the pattern for business and it will now proceed to cut its cloth accordingly."

The Birmingham Age-Herald: "We may take it for granted that, despite inevitable outcries from conservative quarters, Congress will enact legislation giving the President what he wants. The truth is, there is nothing else to do, unless we are to assume the impossibility that the Administration can retrace its steps in the monetary field."

The Philadelphia Public Ledger: "The general purpose is clear—to make an end of the prevailing depression and to build a monetary and financial structure which will more effectively withstand future shocks. The country will work with the President and Congress to see it through."

The Philadelphia Record: "This experiment plays right into the hands of the selfish moneyed interests, which brought this country into depression."

Kansas City Star: "The business world accepts the President's latest statement as, on the whole, a reassuring and conservative announcement of policy."

Oklahoma City Times: "The unequivocal declarations for sound money will lay by the heels the fear of printing press money."

St. Paul Pioneer Press: "Perhaps there is no better standard than the old, but at least the President is determined to find out whether the science of economics may not be capable of some monetary standard and control which will spare the country the havoc every seven to eleven years of these violent business catastrophes."

Boise (Idaho) Statesman: "Perhaps it is necessary in the emergency, but the measure seems strangely parallel to a taxation measure whereby the Government would take over 40 per cent of every farm, factory and store in the nation."

Lincoln (Neb.) Journal: "There is no doubt the President will push the inflationary program along. . . . If the consequent boom can be made to last until the next presidential election something will have been accomplished, at least for the Administration. The prevalent idea now seems to be to take action and to reckon the cost at our leisure."

Cincinnati Enquirer: "By recommending the use of $2,000,000,000 of the profit on gold through devaluation to set up a stabilization fund, the President plainly indicates he wants to establish a de facto gold value for the dollar and eventually return to the gold standard by law, but only after agreement with foreign nations."

Indianapolis Star: "The sophistries and arguments of the 'Brain Trust' may convince some, but do not get around the fact that the billions of 'profit' in the devaluation of monetary gold is being confiscated from those who have paid for it under the standards that prevailed in this country nearly a century."

Des Moines (Iowa) Register: "Forgetting politics, we have a step toward dollar stabilization which will leave only a ten-point range for the dollar to fluctuate in. We have been close to that for a month or more, without the legal acknowledgment. The effect of legal acknowledgment should be—and of course the effect was designed to be—to encourage the beginning of that investment of private capital which has got to be encouraged if the Government is to be able within the next year to begin tapering off on the providing of our industrial finance."

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: ". . . These [the President's] words give encouragement to the belief that he desires so far as possible to relieve the uncertainty as to monetary policy of the Government . . . by the assurance that he is now endeavoring to establish not only a sound currency but one that will be reasonably stable pending definite stabilization through international agreement."

Los Angeles Times: "It is better than complete uncertainty and it will permit a certain amount of planning ahead."

Syracuse (N. Y.) Post Standard: "President Roosevelt's definite enunciation of monetary policy will increase confidence at home and abroad."

The Boston Globe: "There is nothing in the message which can encourage the advocates of pure inflation."

The Omaha World Herald: "The message is frank, clear, definite. It should serve to dispel the clouds of uncertainty alleged to be hovering over the empires of industry and finance."

Salt Lake Tribune: "The course is justified in the measure that it harmonizes with national efforts to provide the greatest good for the greatest number."

Houston (Texas) Post: "The effect of the message upon the country should be stimulating and reassuring."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

SIXTEEN PAGES

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BOSTON, JANUARY 17, 1934

Decorative Border by Dwight C. Sturgis

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT
President of the United States of America

Made by Jack Crawford for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Great Experiment

By F. W. Pethick-Lawrence

Former Financial Secretary to the British Treasury

WHATEVER ELSE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has done he has certainly made the world think. Problems of money can never be treated in the future as if he had not acted and spoken. Not only statesmen and bankers and economists but ordinary men and women have been forced to face up to the issue.

It is true, of course, that other countries before the United States have parted company with the gold standard. But it would be more correct to say that the gold standard left them than that they left the gold standard. The United States parted from gold for a set purpose; and on several occasions during the summer and autumn of 1933 President Roosevelt made it abundantly clear that the early return to it was not the main objective of his policy. It is this deliberateness which constitutes the essentially new feature of the situation.

On the British mind it has had a profound influence, and the fact that it is not the first but the third rebuff which gold has sustained during the last few years has heightened its effect. "What I say three times is true," said the Bellman in "The Hunting of the Snark"; and the average Britisher, slow to respond to theoretical argument, is deeply impressed by a practical lesson three times enforced.

The first lesson was in 1925. After painful steps extending over 4½ years and entailing vast unemployment among the workers and terrible losses among the manufacturers, England had restored the gold standard and "made the pound look the dollar in the face."

Mr. Winston Churchill, who had introduced the measure, had compared the position of the country to a swimmer who by heroic efforts had just been able to make to land. The expectation was that it would inaugurate a new period of prosperity. The exact reverse happened. Commodity prices fell in terms of sterling and the drop in the price of coal precipitated a general strike. Unemployment increased and trade profits declined. Though the meaning of the lesson escaped the attention of many people, it was not lost on Mr. Churchill himself for in a speech in 1931 he claimed that in taking this course in 1925 he had been misled by his officials.

The second lesson was in 1931. Once more heroic sacrifices were demanded from the British people in defense of gold. The Prime Minister himself, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, sketched out the dire consequences of letting it go. Speaking in the House of Commons, in spite of the vigorous protests of myself who was sitting just opposite to him, he threatened the pound with the fate of the mark and crown in central Europe in the post-war years.

And then what happened? Great Britain was driven off the gold standard. The pound after falling for a time settled down at a moderate depreciation in terms

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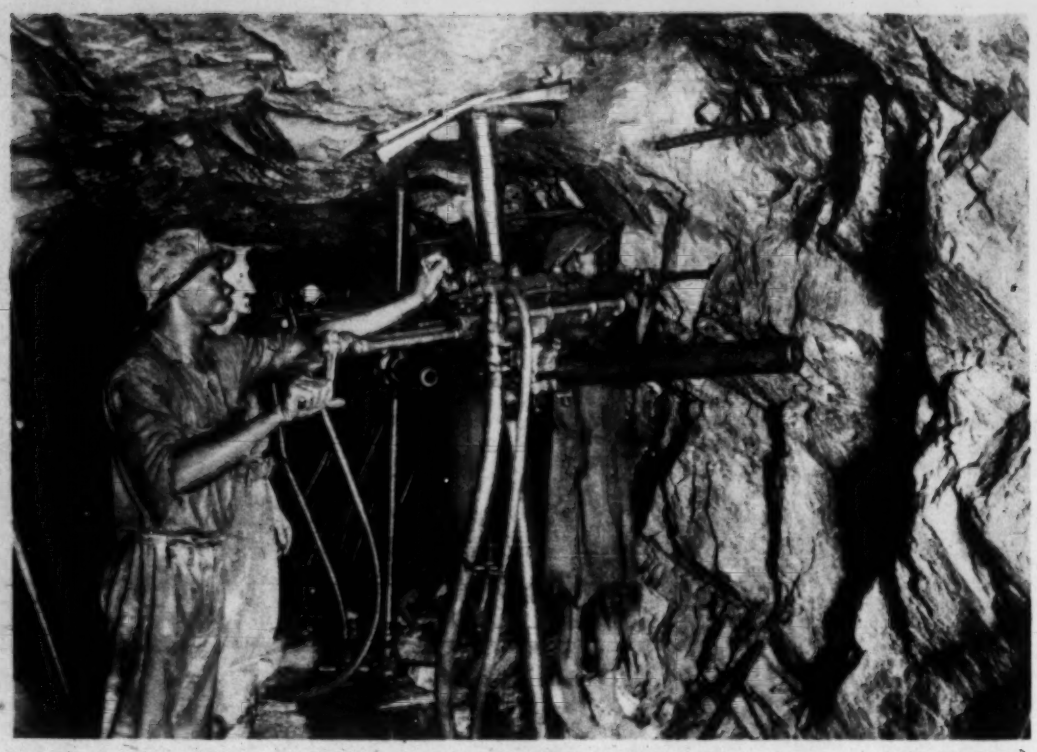
Gold—the Vanquished Tyrant



© Sport & General

The Ore Is Wrested From the Earth. Miners at Work in South Africa.

of foreign currencies. Commodity prices did not skyrocket, but remained far more nearly steady than they had done for any period during the last 20 years.

On the British mind carefully prepared by these two experiences came the shock of President Roosevelt's decisions:

(1) Voluntarily to go off gold,

(2) To refuse to aim at early exchange stabilization, and

(3) Deliberately to depreciate the dollar in terms of gold.

These three decisions taken in defiance of all "orthodox" banking teaching have profoundly influenced the public mind in Britain. Supporters of the gold standard are today on the defensive. Its opponents are everywhere given an appreciative hearing and include among them prominent men of business, economists and even bankers.

The day when gold could demand from its subjects unquestioning obedience is over. Dethroned, it has to prove its case if it would regain popular favor. Arguments for and against a return to a gold standard are therefore proceeding before the bar of British public opinion and a decision has still to be reached.

* * *

Opponents of gold say quite openly that to go back to it today as the basis of the world's currencies would be to restore an anachronism. So long as production and distribution were on the limited pre-war scale no great difficulty arose in using it. But with the vast potentialities of mass production today it is monstrous to try to pass the whole output of field, factory, and workshop through the bottle-neck of the gold supply of the world.

If we were to start all over afresh, who would ever think of making one single substance the arbiter of the world's economic destinies? Who would ever think that any good purpose was being served by solemnly and at great expense digging up, out of the mines, tons of glittering gold and equally solemnly interring them again in the vaults of the central banks of the world?

The defenders of gold rejoin that it is not possible to cut ourselves off from the past in this way; but even if it were, the gold standard would have to be invented, for it is the only safeguard against instability. It is, they say, not practicable to prevent fluctuations in the foreign exchanges unless the currencies of all nations are linked individually to one single concrete thing, and for this nothing better has ever been suggested than gold.

Opponents reply that there are two kinds of stability which have to be provided for and that stability of foreign exchange, important as it may be, is not so vital to national well-being as stability of the purchasing power of the currency. The experience of the last 15 years has demonstrated that the gold standard does not achieve this second kind of stability. On the contrary, from 1920 to 1931 the general level of wholesale prices in Britain continued to come tumbling down in a way to vitiate the intention of all contracts and to ruin agriculture and industry.

Defenders attempt to meet this by saying (1) that it happened because central banks have not in the post-war period all "played the gold game according to the rules" as was done successfully before the war, and (2) that the consequences of falling prices would not be so serious if all classes would consent to "adjust" themselves to changing conditions.

They have never, however, succeeded in explaining how this "adjustment" could really be made to work all round. How could rents, mortgages, debentures, bonds and other long-term securities be "adjusted" from time to time to compensate for changes in the purchasing power of the pound or the dollar? Of course, wages and salaries may be cut as they were in Britain in 1920 and 1931 and as they have been in the United States during the slump, but is it reasonable to expect the wage earner to acquiesce in this part of "adjustment" if it is not taking place equally in other cases?

With regard to the argument that the international gold standard worked satisfactorily before the war, there is strong reason to believe that it was at that time international more in name than in reality. For in the years before the war London was the unchallenged financial center of the world and as a consequence the Bank of England could "manage" the gold standard so as to yield tolerably satisfactory results.

Such a control by a single country is not likely to occur again, at any rate for some time; and there are also other changes such as higher tariffs, cruder nationalism, larger floating balances, and unprecedented debts. Moreover, even if we could restore the pre-war gold standard, we could not restore at the same time the confidence on which it rested. No one after the recent experience of the United States and of the British Empire would have the assurance that a departure from it would not again take place.

* * *

If not gold, what then? The choice is not an easy one; for no other one single substance has a better claim. The decision to be made constitutes a new step in human history along an uncharted road. It is essential to go back to first principles.

Money is needed both to effect an exchange of commodities and to form a standard of value. If life were a series of isolated episodes, changes in the price level from day to day would be of no consequence. But men link up the future with the past by contracts in which money forms the connecting link. Unless the pound and the dollar keep approximately a constant purchasing power, such contracts become flagrantly unjust either to debtor or creditor. The kind of money we want is therefore that which will keep our index of commodity prices reasonably steady. In other words, we want the "commodity dollar" or the pound which will purchase the same basketful of goods today, tomorrow and a year hence.

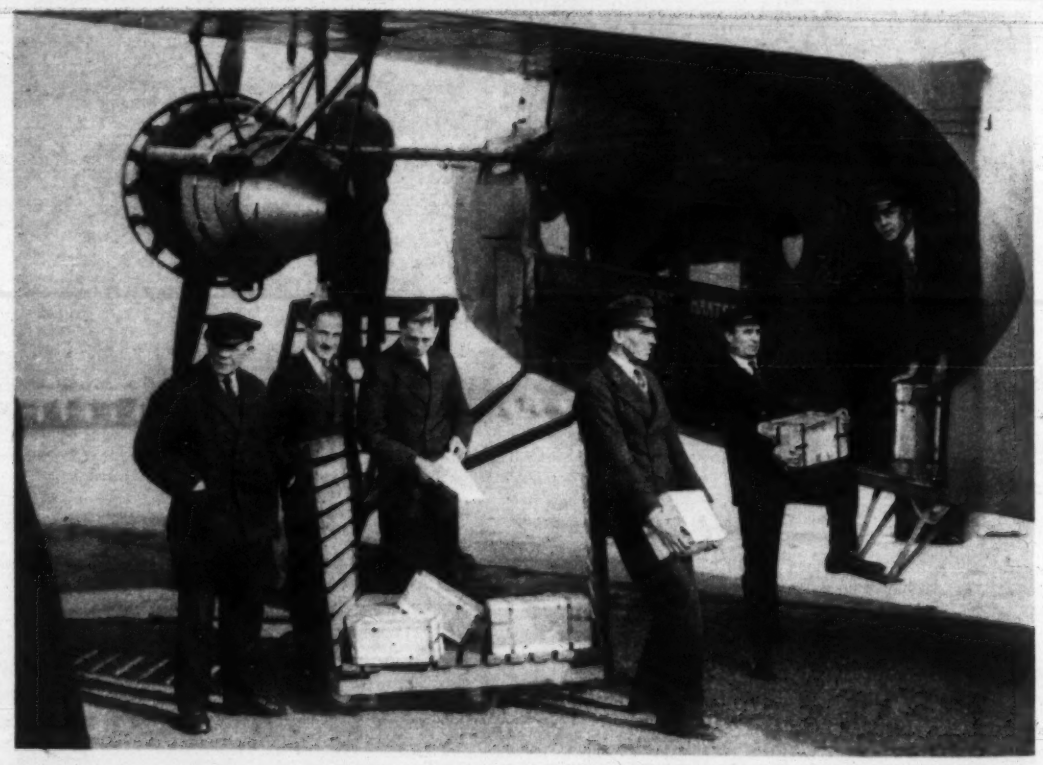
It will no doubt be said that such a system of money will require skillful management. So it will. But every monetary system requires skillful management. It is quite a fallacy that even the gold standard is automatic. For *internal* stability, national management will of course be needed, but the British experience of the last two years suggests that the necessary banking technique is not so difficult as is sometimes supposed. When several nations have built up their own internal stability, *international* coöperation will be required if the exchanges are to have an international stability.

Such a program may appear ambitious, it may affright the timid and those who love to live by tradition. But the only alternative is to go on repeating the muddles of the last 20 years. Money is an excellent servant but a tyrannous master. Surely man can control the instruments of his own creation.

Courtesy South African Railways and Harbors

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD

Ingots of Pure Gold Are Here Being Weighed at the Witwatersrand Mine.



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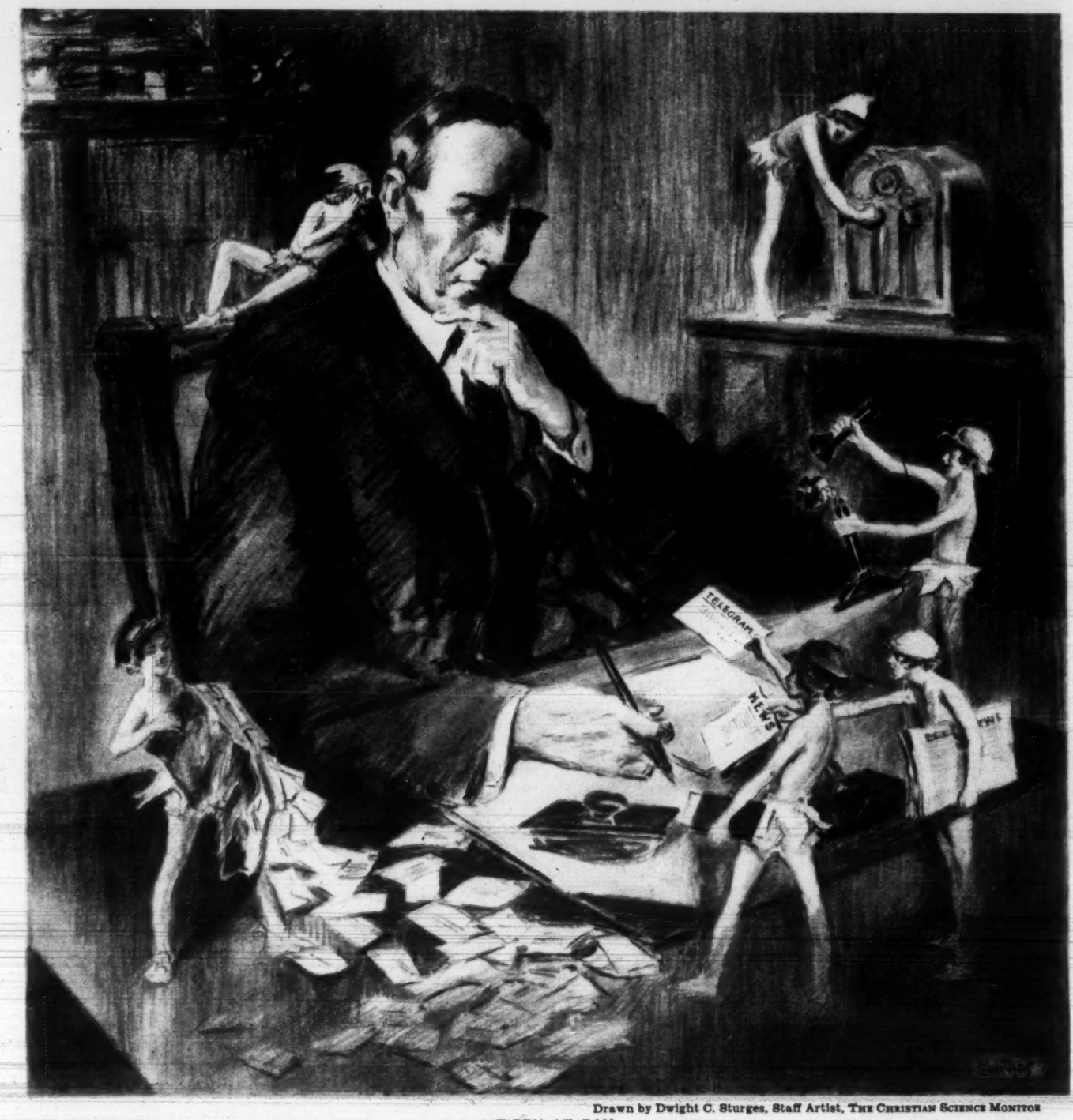
ON ITS WAY TO SOME DARK VAULT

Loading Gold Onto an Airplane in South Africa for Transport to Europe.

Propaganda in the Modern World

Campaigns by Munitions Makers, Liquor Manufacturers and Others to Bend the Public to Their Will Call for Eternal Vigilance

By John Sidney Braithwaite



Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges, Staff Artist, The Christian Science Monitor

CITIZEN AT BAY

Assailed by Insistent Claims and Counterclaims, It Is Imperative That Every Citizen Seek All the Facts, Weigh Them Carefully, and Form His Own View, Rather Than Permit Himself to Accept a Ready-Made Opinion.

SINCE IT CAME to be believed by many people that propaganda won the World War, the study of this particular weapon has become nearly as intensive as the study of—shall we say, poison gas. Like so many other things that have been in current and constant usage, we have suddenly become aware of inherent potentialities in the art of propaganda, whether for good or ill, which it would seem have hitherto been neglected.

If these potentialities exist, why should they not be explored to the limit? A great many books have been written on the subject and some universities have even offered courses of lectures on the new technique. The question of the formation of public opinion has become a matter of intensive study not only on the part of those whose business it is to discover and report, but by those who see in the propaganda method the best prospect of success in the achievement of their personal ends.

Propaganda, it is now seen, is concerned with the management of public opinion by the direct manipulation of social suggestion. Where successfully employed, its effect is to bring about a loss of respect for democratic individualism and to encourage the dictatorial habit of mind. From time to time people become aware of the way in which they have been duped and degraded, and in their resentment appeal vehemently for action, but something more than action is needed for the removal of this false stimulus.

President Roosevelt in his inaugural address said:

> "Restoration calls not for changes in ethics alone; the nation is asking for action, and action now."

He has proved himself a man of action, but as yet he has not proved that action alone can be made to "recondition" the popular mind. The application of this policy of action to the national currency was not in itself sufficient to create a circumstance which would cause a change-over from a pessimistic to an optimistic state of mind.

Elsewhere, the amassing of armaments, and the building of fortresses and battleships, when no foe is in sight, and there is no quarrel to be picked, has not created a sense of security in the thoughts of people rendered timid by fears of imaginary evils.

It is, perhaps, conceded that if in the one case there were an unstinted confidence in the abundance of all the necessaries of life and in the means of distributing them, and in the other complete assurance that a righteous cause is the surest form of defense, there would be no need for all this elaborate and costly manipulation, but the public has been rendered fearful of wordy optimism, and the evidence that something is being done is still the demand of the popular mind in every land. It is a case of the longest way round being the shortest way home, for the evidence of something being done stimulates active public discussion, and thus the public mind may be aroused from its lethargy or its indifference to the consideration of essential things.

It must not be imagined, however, that propaganda, which is as old as society itself, will cease on that account. On the contrary, it tends to become more and more active as action produces controversy. It is the purpose of this article to consider briefly the form that it takes, and the extent to which one may recognize it for what it is, and thereby refuse to become a victim to it. It must be conceded at the outset that the case that needs propaganda to bolster it up is not as a rule a strong case. The very word "propaganda" is tainted with a strong flavor of self-interest. And perhaps its indifference to the truth, which is one of its chief characteristics, is the surest proof of its dependence upon the pressure of the human will. It is this fact that differentiates propaganda from the propagation of an idea directed toward the common good.

> *Then sent Sanballat his servant unto me . . . with an open letter in his hand, wherein was written:—*
>
> *"It is reported among the heathen, and Gashmu saith it, that thou and the Jews think to rebel. . . ."*
>
> *Then I sent unto him saying:—*
>
> *"There are no such things done as thou sayest, but thou feignest them out of thine own heart."*
>
> —NEHEMIAH 6:5-8

When we read in the Acts of the Apostles that "daily in the temple, and in every house, they ceased not to teach and preach Jesus Christ" we recognize that this was not propaganda, because it aimed at putting forward for general acceptance an idea which had for its main purpose—not self-interest or the supremacy of a party cause, but the good of all mankind. This could only emanate from and be sustained by the one universal Mind or Truth.

Starting from the premise that most people have no opinions of their own, propaganda assumes that its offer to supply them with ready-made opinions will certainly be accepted by a good many. This is probably true enough. Next, you have some of the newspapers being influenced to distribute, instead of actual news, a subtle decoction that somebody wants to have considered as news. By continually harping on a certain aspect of the subject, the artificial stimulation thus produced may at length be made to appear as the expression of natural public opinion.

* * *

If then it becomes possible to suppress all contrary opinions, a complete victory may be claimed for the propagandists. A Pyrrhic victory, however, for the very weapon that has been so successfully wielded will bring disillusion in its train. Not for long can a world of lies be maintained in being. "What shall it profit a man *if* he gain the whole world?" Does not that "if" imply the impossibility of gaining the whole world? It is the limit of absurdity, like "crying for the moon." In the balance against the imagined gain is put the soul of a man—man's capacity for reliance on the truth, bartered away.

Is it not important that the individual capacity for reliance on the truth should be watched over and cherished in the midst of all this propaganda, lest in the hour of pressure a sense of helplessness and apathy should take possession of the popular mind, and the "consciousness of consent," democracy's most precious attribute, be undermined?

In a letter to the London Times written in November last, Lord Rennell in an analysis of the situation produced by Germany's withdrawal from the League of Nations wrote:

> "It would seem as if some malign propaganda were warning humanity to rely only on those sanctions (material penalties) which the nations have agreed to renounce."

And he went on to suggest that thorough investigation should be made of "the control over publicity and the political influence exercised by those vast interests on the Continent which are engaged in the manufacture and furnishings of armaments."

Who can deny that the manufacturers of armaments are interested in the furtherance of those causes that make for war? Who can deny that for the purposes of profit and personal gain there are people who will sink every scruple they may ever have had, even though it may threaten to plunge the world into debauchery and ruin?

This is a factor that will have to be faced in the United States now that the Eighteenth Amendment has been repealed. As recently as last November a lecture was delivered to the brewing industry in England in which the following advice was given:

1. Concentrate all your advertising on the young men and women.

(Continued on Page 15)

At Home With Britain's Prime Minister

J. Ramsay MacDonald Enjoys Slipping Away to Boyhood Scenes at His Home in Lossiemouth, Amid Honest Scots Cottagers Who Know and Love Him Well

By Kees Van Hoek

The Prime Minister received the writer, a Dutch author and journalist, at his home in Lossiemouth. Mr. Van Hoek has written this article as part of an introductory chapter to the forthcoming English translation of his book "Man and Power."

I STOOD AT A CROSSROAD in Lossiemouth. Behind me lay the lovely multicolored fields and hills of Morayshire, a landscape which Cameron's railway posters have made famous the world over. The spacious misty and silver Firth of Moray lined the horizon in front of me. It was so quiet in this little township of northern Scotland that one could almost hear the faint murmur of its elegantly small and gracious breakers playing their eternal game of time and tide.

A haphazard array of small and poor cottages with half-derelict fences lay before me. Close at hand stood an old church with scarcely a windowpane left unbroken. Hens picked with undaunted optimism amidst shrubs and hedges for the remnants of cabbage and cauliflower. And it was here, in this village of gray cottages, that I was to visit Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain.

A riot of memories flashed as in a film through my mind, as I remembered the glimpses of the great which I had been privileged to have; with Dr. Bruening in the modernistic Chancellory of the Wilhelmstrasse, with Count Apponyi on the towering Burg of the Magyar Kings; the sumptuous salon where Cardinal Secretary of State Pacelli granted me an audience in the Vatican Palace, or the refined spaciousness of Charles Evans Hughes' residence in Washington.

These mirages of international splendor, in which at the time I had valued setting foot, now only seemed a common hunting ground for facetious tourists. I had had to travel 16 hours away from London to behold a vision; just a deserted street, a kind sun setting the worn roofs of its very low houses ablaze and whipping a pageant of color from interminable long lines full of washing, the only garlands round the houses of the poor. A woman crouches on the ground, darning socks, one eye watching her little urchin who with a moist fingertip repaints the small lettering, "The Hillocks," on the wooden gate of their neighbors.

Their neighbor is Mr. James Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain. All his other titles fall away against the magnificent resonance of that mighty post which he holds under the personal friendship of his Sovereign, the trust of his countrymen and the admiration of the whole civilized world.

More than one statesman has risen from humble birth to the most dazzling heights of eminence. But he is one of the few who has never severed the bonds which tie him to the humblest of the masses over which he came to govern. There is no sentry in this street nor even a constable, his guard is the veneration of the simple village in whose lap he seeks a harassed rest from the burdens of office.

The cobblestones are hard and uneven, but a Sir John Simon, an Ambassador Dawes, a General Hertzog have trod them. As from the blue, telephone wires plunge into this backway street, making a beeline to and from that single house, the only outward sign that a man lives here in whose hands such an important part of the world's destinies lies.

* * *

The wide portico lies on the side of the house, away from the street. It is turned toward the sun, like all windows of the main rooms. A hundred square yards ablaze with yellow gorse is the house's own, but an unhampered view stretches toward the dark expanse of the Black Hill in the distance.

In the light and sunny sitting room bookcases form the main decorative theme, many of the books are the pocket editions of a man who had to build his library with economy. On the chimney stands a portrait of R. L. Stevenson. A fine oil painting portrays a rosy youth, the Prime Minister's eldest son, Malcolm, who did not belie his intelligent looks for he is now Undersecretary for Dominion Affairs in His Majesty's Government. Framed prints display the vastness of Elgin Cathedral, even in the splendor of its ruins still the Lantern of the North.

A deep, melodious voice—the Scotch accent purringly evident!—suddenly behind me breaks the silence. "These prints must interest you, for they were made by a Dutch officer who came over with Charles II and remained in the service of William and Mary." I find myself in the long-coveted presence of my host. And in the sudden reaction of the moment I cannot think of any other answer than: "You know Holland, Mr. Prime Minister?"

The question was most illogical but it breaks the ice, if ever there is ice in the atmosphere of a Scotsman at home. The stern face of Mr. MacDonald relaxes. He answers, knowing that it will startle me: "I once made a walking tour through your beautiful country and that was long before hiking became a fashion." From the near-by bookcase he extracts a copy of his "Wanderings and Excursions." His strong able hand, broad golden wedding ring on both the small finger and ring finger of the left, holds the dainty volume ever so lightly: there is the caress of a book lover for such precious things as books in his touch.

While searching its contents he recounts: "I walked right through Holland, visited your picturesque dead cities. . . ."—"But we are thoroughly alive, apart from remnants of bygone activities!" I venture to reproach mildly. "I know, I know," the Prime Minister intervenes, "I have seen your life throbbing through your fascinating capital." . . . A moment's silence. . . . "I met Dr. Troelstra there, he was a very fine man. . . ."

Could any recollection throw a better light on Mr. MacDonald's character than this unsolicited tribute to the great leader of Dutch Socialism—incidentally a fine poet—now long deceased, who offered everything life held in store for him, brilliant gifts, first rate connections, to champion a cause then still ridiculed?

A courier had arrived with a case which the Prime Minister unlocked, handing its sealed contents to his secretary to be placed on his desk. And meanwhile I came to reflect on the happy coincidence that in these times in which the international difficulties so closely affect the national situation, the present occupant of No. 10 Downing Street should be the most traveled of all his illustrious predecessors. Has Mr. MacDonald not studied on the spot practically every European country, the Near and Far East, India and South Africa, the West Indies and the United States as well as Egypt and Hawaii?

"I have loved walking from my earliest youth," the Prime Minister mused, looking out from the window, far away beyond the hills and the seas. "Wanderlust is the most precious of all the troublesome appetites of the soul of men. What better service can it render? It saves the soul from being lost." A pleasant laugh: "Gladstone once wrote from Balmoral that he had found a 24-mile walk too much at 53. But I can still easily do a 30-mile beat."

I watch him closely as he reclines. He easily looks the *"mens sana in corpore sano."* His strong face, a bit drawn perhaps, is squarely set on sturdy shoulders. A gray-yellowish chequered sports jacket with knickerbocker trousers, light blue woolen stockings and remarkably small brown shoes. The squire's outfit brings him out to greater advantage than a dressy morning coat. For in this easy colorful dress, cheeks tanned and dark eyes under a mass of abundant silver silky hair, he is every inch a handsome and distinguished man.

"You believe in the *diplomatie-de-presence?"* I had asked. "With all my

Keystone-Underwood

THE HILLOCKS AND ITS OCCUPANTS

Drawn from a Photograph. Photo, Keystone

It is to This Sturdy Home at Lossiemouth That Mr. MacDonald Hastens When the Affairs of State Permit Him the Time. There, With Members of His Family About Him, He Finds Relaxation. In the View Above the Prime Minister Is Seen With His Daughter Sheila, Who Is at the Left; His Daughter Ishbel, Who Plays Hostess for Him at 10 Downing Street and Who Has Twice Accompanied Him on Visits to the United States; and at the Right Is His Son Malcolm, Who Is a Member of Parliament. Two of Mr. MacDonald's Children Were Absent When This Picture Was Made.

heart," came the quick reply. "Certain criticisms of which you are no doubt aware do not concern me in the slightest. If I had not gone out to foreign capitals they would as wholeheartedly have attacked me for staying at home. I have always believed in the policy of direct contact. You remark that I have inaugurated it? That may be so, but others have not been slow to follow: Bruening, Briand, Chamberlain, Dollfuss. Of course the usual diplomatic channels have every reason for existence, but that is more for routine work." He speaks slowly, accentuating his words. "In many an emergency the cause would have been lost but for a personal eye-to-eye talk to smooth things over."

Here the telephone interrupted. The Foreign Office calling. There is another call on its way, so the omnipresent secretary warns me as the Prime Minister re-descends the stairs.

With London suddenly so much in evidence I try to take advantage of the interruptions by talking politics for a little while. I had mentioned the Four Power Pact recently initialed in Rome.

"The great powers must either keep together or separate. Does not separation hold the danger of war? There is no question of squeezing out the small nations. The very last thing Great Britain wishes is to see the influence of the small nations, one of the few silver linings in the cloudy post-war situation, diminish.

"There is only one fear for that, when certain small nations, taking the name of liberty in vain, try to maintain the conditions of war."

"Is it not silly to talk of the possibility of war in the present state of universal bankruptcy in which the world finds itself?" I asked.

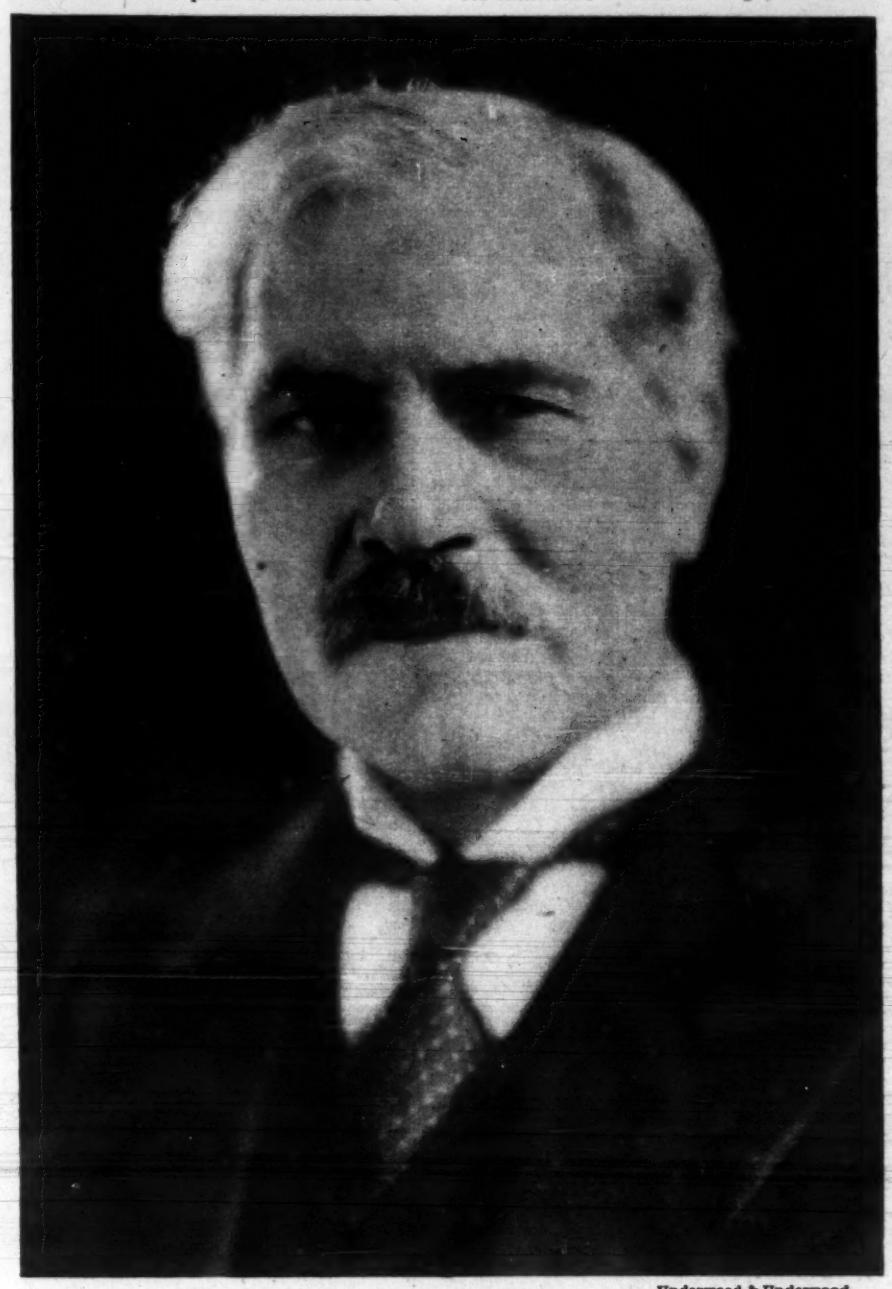
"War is not waged on money only, and history warns us how the most worthless elements of a country can ride the whirlwind in a war panic," he declared. "Besides, another war may be very short but very fierce. All wars leave crushing debts and ruined ideals and generally with a peace which is but a hidden truce for the sowing of new war seeds. Against that the small nations can pull their weight, they can now force the great powers to listen to their reasoning.

"You ask me for a slogan? I hate slogans. But my fixed idea is that only by international understanding can we reach national prosperity. There is in certain quarters a gloomy pessimism. It can be understood, for the distress of the world is so great. The country which defies the cry for solidarity and collaboration will have to bear a great responsibility."

In wishing me "au revoir" the Prime Minister jovially added: "I hope you like this little place." There was going to be no doubt about the liking as far as I was concerned.

I walked down the street after leaving "The Hillocks" to where the single-track railway runs between its small stone entrenchment, right through the market square. Only in the last decade the township now boasting as many as 4000 persons has acquired a residential quarter, hotels and a fashionable golf club.

It is only a stone's throw from the Prime Minister's present residence to a little cottage in a tucked-away corner of the market square. I stood in the small room where, over 60 years ago, the President of the World Economic Conference was born, so near the railway that the bumping of the coaches over the sleepers could almost have rocked his cradle.



Underwood & Underwood

JAMES RAMSAY MacDONALD
Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury

* * *

The present tenant, trying to restrain a puppy from chewing my laces, did not mind at all my breaking into the privacy of her house, for it seems nothing unusual. "Often people come to look round: many an American makes the journey from some Highland resort only for this purpose."

From here Jaymie went to the school at Drainie, "to be licked into shape by Bain's grammar, the tawse and the much-respected Dominie," as the Prime Minister himself told me. It was a two-mile walk every day. When Mr. MacDonald pays tribute to the old dominie it is no mere lip service, for one can hear from the villagers how, years later, young Ramsay on leave from London used to come and sit for hours at his bedside reading aloud to the old Tory.

One of Ramsay's schoolmates whom I met in his low-ceilinged draper's shop opposite the harbor, one of those places where time stands still and where you hear the clatter of your own words slowly rolling away beyond space, said —and meant—"Achas the Dominie was one of the laziest characters you could think of. It was Jaymie himself who could work hard and did work hard. He became a pupil-teacher at the school. His mother believed in him and so made him, more than anybody else. She was a fine body, tidy and thorough. Only on Saturdays or holidays was Jaymie allowed to help in the fields lifting potatoes. On other days the homework meant everything."

There is a fascination in talking to these villagers. The cut of their clothes is not Savile Row, neither do they go in for manicure or face massage, but there is nothing cheap about the cut of their hearts and nothing rusty in the glance of their kind and clear eyes.

I met an old woman where Jaymie and his pal used to spend the evenings after the homework was done. She used to unwind old stockings, worn beyond any hope of repair, and the boys had to wind up the wool into balls of which presently a quilt was going to be made. I do not know how many old stockings make a quilt, it is a problem which only a thrifty Scotch woman can solve. Afterward the boys used to pin haddock and whiting on a pike, smoking it in the chimney. Years later the Prime Minister, bringing the late Lady Cynthia Mosley to this humble home, made straight for the fireplace and looking through the chimneyhole he questioned his old chum's mother teasingly: "Where is all the luckners?"

But though these villagers search a man for his innermost values they have nevertheless a Scotsman's eye for the clear realities of life. When young MacDonald, 18 years old, had made up his mind to make his fortune in far-away London, now and then friends drifting South met him. He was hard up at that time, addressing envelopes at 12s. 6d. a week. As his best friend told me: "He lived in a little bedroom near Gray's Inn Road. He never took me there; we went instead to a small vegetarian restaurant. But however poor, he always took every care to look a well-groomed young man, his trousers pressed, his coat brushed if perhaps shiny, his collar clean even if maybe worn inside out."

Keystone

. . . AT PLAY

It seems that his earliest political affiliation was with the radicals. As a sort of Liberal agent he once made Lossiemouth unsafe for Mr. (later Lord) Finlay, putting a spoke in his wheel of which his friends still tell with sparkling glee. Keir Hardie, whom he first met at a Home Rule for Scotland meeting, set his heart aglow for the labor ideals, but his doctrine never was a strict economic formula, to be expressed in algebraic signs of x and y, it was almost founded on the poetry of Burns instead of on the dry dogmas of Marx.

His own bent, founded on the burning element of his love of nature, was toward geology, although he managed to impart an interest in everything that came to hand. None of his friends doubt that his rise in the world of statecraft meant at least the loss of a brilliant scientist.

* * *

During the last days of their Lossiemouth holiday I was privileged to witness the MacDonald household in the kitchen of "The Hillocks." Sir John Lavery, looking almost Pickwickian, was engrossed with his task of filling up a canvas which made my Dutch heart leap with joy. For no lace-ruffled Dutch master could have put so much color next to so much loveliness in an interior as this little sturdy man with the tiny spectacles shading the twinkle of his eye and the gruff voice hiding the easy cordiality of his manners. There was lovely blue porcelain on the chimney shelf and an abundance of the usual hearth utensils in all colors of copper from flaming red to pale gold.

On an oak bench Miss Ishbel sat, doing some needlework, leaning against a cushion, a riot of color of the MacDonald tartan. She does not photograph very well and the press illustrations do not half do her justice. For in typical charm and healthiness of the bonnie Scots lassie none can be her superior. Jeanie, their old maid, leaned over talking to her and at the other side of the hearth, the Prime Minister was reading his mail. Some Bibles and religious books stood on a rack in the corner, for they are stanch Free Church supporters and do not easily miss their Sunday service.

I had to be careful in my questions

(Continued on Page 15)

Keystone

. . . AT WORK

Just for the Fun of It

That Is How the British View Their Sports, While Americans Often Labor at Theirs . . . It Seems to Be an Important Difference

By Eddie Eagan

Former World's Amateur Boxing Champion

Photo Courtesy of Mr. Eagan

SPORTSMEN ALL

Eddie Eagan, Author of This Article, Is Shown at the Right. In the Center Is the Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, Who Recently Flew Over Mount Everest; While at the Left Is the Late Jimmy Driscoll, Former Featherweight Boxing Champion of the World. The Picture Was Taken Several Years Ago at Cardiff, Wales.

UNTIL I WENT to New College, Oxford, I had never played Rugby football. To be sure, when I was at Yale I "went out" for the team, but American football is not English football. Although I never starred as a player at Yale, I did learn to hurl myself through the air and tackle the ball-carrier. Many minutes spent each day maltreating the leather-covered tackling dummy taught me this. So, when the invitation to play Rugby came during my first week at New College, I accepted with pleasure. It would give me a chance to meet some of my English colleagues, at least.

At first the attitude of the other students had seemed to be somewhat stiff and "stand-offish." There was none of the hail-fellow-well-met atmosphere of the American college. In the New College dining hall I had twice tried to open conversation with the boys sitting next to me, but they were not very communicative. In the Junior Common Room after dinner I met with the same check.

But now here was an invitation to play Rugby.

"So glad you are going to play with us," said Frank Sale, a cheery-faced chap with blond hair, after I accepted the Rugby invitation. "Jolly fine game, you know."

"Of course, I don't know anything about it," I replied, "but I will do my best to learn. I will be out on the field tomorrow."

That evening, the "rugger" players had seated themselves at the same table with me, and they talked enthusiastically, explaining to me some of the rules of the game. I realized then that the Englishman could be a very charming conversationalist; that the apparently frigid manner he sometimes affects is not one of aloofness but of shyness and reserve—a sort of protective veneer against the outside world. I felt very happy when I went to my room that night. I had made some fine acquaintances.

* * *

Rugby is something like American football, but is a more open, running game. There are no signals to check the action. There are 15 on a side. The ball is thrown in to the "scrum," which is formed of eight men on each side, corresponding roughly to our football lines. Each player joins with his side partner by interlocking arms over the shoulders. The opposing scrums stand face to face, forming two crescents, or one large circle of two segments. The referee blows the whistle and then throws the ball into the center of this concentrated circle. Each member tries to get the ball out of the circle by getting his foot in front of it and kicking it backward to his own backfield. After much see-sawing forward and backward, out it comes. It goes to one of the opposing quarterwings who takes it and runs forward. The other backs follow at an angle to the rear. The other team tries to stop the progress of the ball down the field. When the man with the ball is about to be tackled he throws it to one of the other wingbacks. He can pass it backward but not forward. The last man on the string of four wingbacks generally kicks the ball forward before he is tackled.

I was given a place in the "scrum." I soon learned to shove and once I "heeled out" the ball. I ran down the field as in American football, blocking opponents when we had the ball and tackling the ball carrier when our opponents rushed it. I thought I was making great headway in this new game. Once I tackled a wingback so hard, he had to retire from the game. There is no substitution in Rugby. My hard American flying tackle put out the best player of our opponents. We won the match. There were no spectators on the field to watch us and cheer us but I felt that I had "done myself proud." I noticed when the other players tackled, they didn't tackle hard. I had visions of telling them all about dummy practice and of helping the New College team to become champions of the 26 colleges at Oxford.

But at tea in the marquee field tent, instead of the cordiality of the night before, I encountered a sphinxlike silence. I tried to talk about the game, but received little encouragement. I saw Frank Sale standing alone and, as he had been particularly friendly toward me, I approached him.

"I wonder if you will do me a favor," I said with a smile, "and criticize my playing this afternoon. You can give me some pointers."

He looked up. Then he surveyed the group talking together at the table. He sipped his tea.

"Well—aw—see here, do you want me to be frank?"

I nodded.

"Eagan, you play so frightfully rough. You tackled Wallace and put him out of the game, and I am afraid he won't be able to help us against St. John's on Saturday. You see, it is not necessary to cripple a man. Once you check his advance, the ball goes back in the scrum. After all, it is a game for enjoyment, don't you know. I jolly well don't think it's enjoyable to have an injured leg."

* * *

In this statement I think I learned one of the main differences between the English and the American attitude toward sports. The Englishman takes his sport as a leisurely relaxation requiring little in the way of external equipment. To the American it is a very serious business that demands gymnasiums, stadiums, publicity and business organization. The emphasis is put on champions and championships. The American sports writers encourage this ideal. They "ballyhoo" the "kings of the ring," the "kings of swat," "the four horsemen of football," and they decry the loser. A baseball or football season is only successful when the home team wins; the good playing of the losing team is little applauded. As athletes Americans become specialists; they strive to become experts in one sport, rather than to enjoy several.

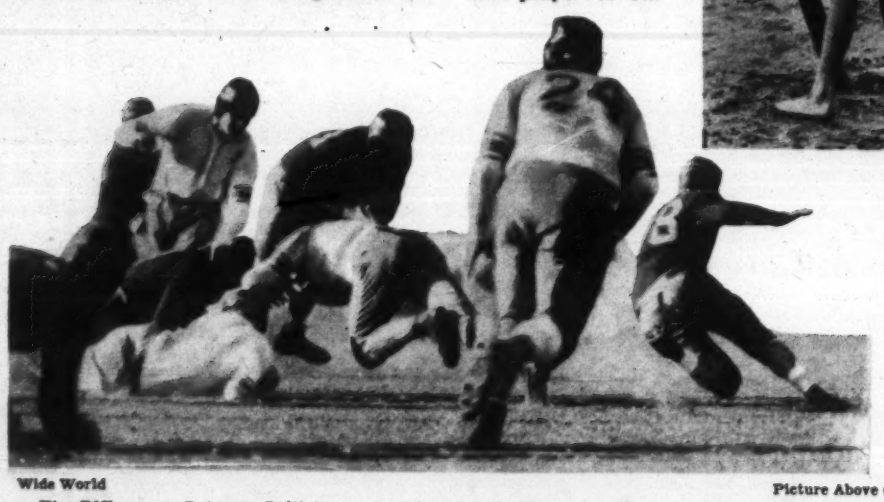
I can best illustrate the opposite British viewpoint by describing my first visit to a British home. The Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, a classmate of mine at Oxford, and a fellow member of the boxing team, asked me to visit his family place at Dungavel in Scotland. We arrived late at night.

The next morning I met the Duke of Hamilton. He had been a splendid gymnast, in the Navy, during his youth. Although he used a cane in walking, he still took part when he could in various games.

"Lovely to have you here," he said. "Now you can join our cricket match."

I had never played cricket before and felt somewhat embarrassed. But I was soon put at my ease. The sides were chosen. Douglas and the Duke acted as captains. All the guests were included, men and women, boys and girls, without respect to age. Mr. Hoste, a gray-haired gentleman, who had been a fellow officer on the same ship as the King of England, proved one of the star players. He ran up 50 runs. Phillip, the 10-year-old son of the

(Continued on Page 14)



Wide World

Picture Above © Sport & General

© Photopress

The Differences Between British and American Sports Are Exemplified to Some Extent by These Pictures. At the Left Is Shown a Hard Tackle in the American Brand of Intercollegiate Football, a Game Between the University of Southern California and Stanford University. At the Right Is a Glimpse of a Play in a Rugby Match, With Oxford University Buildings in the Background. Cricket May Serve as a Game for Children and Adults at the Same Time, as Shown in the Picture Above.

Vladivostok: Storm Center of Asia

Symbol of Russian Expansion, It Is a Threat to Japan's Dreams of Empire; and It Holds a Vast Importance to Other Nations as Well

The Harbor at Vladivostok, Shown Above, Is the Gateway to Siberia

By Stanley High
Writer and Lecturer on International Questions

Burton Holmes-Ewing Galloway

VLADIVOSTOK IS NOT particularly notable as a city. It sprawls, in Asiatic fashion, across the hills that skirt the Bay of Amur. Down at the waterfront, where eastern Siberia runs into the Pacific, there are signs of progress. There is a modern breakwater and dry docks—the handiwork of the Soviets. During the summer months one can find there a nondescript fleet of freighters unloading nondescript cargoes of oil and tea and loading up with soya beans, timber and fish. For most of the year, however, most of the city's 100,000 inhabitants go their way as indifferently as the population of a thousand other cities of the imperturbable East.

Yet many observers believe that Vladivostok is just around the corner from a place in the sun. And this fame, if and when it comes, will be a result of the fact that this city stands as a mark of the fulfillment of the ambition of one world power and as an obstacle to the fulfillment of the ambition of another.

Vladivostok, to Russia, is the symbol of three centuries of successful expansion and stands today as the port for the vast Soviet hinterland of eastern Siberia. To Japan, it is a symbol of the fact that there is a point beyond which Japanese expansion on the Asiatic mainland cannot go. Russia does not propose to give up her territory. Japan shows no sign of giving up her dream. But until one or the other surrenders, the horizon of the Far East is likely to continue to be shadowed by clouds of war.

Those clouds for a year have appeared to be of substantial stuff. The puppet kingdom of Manchoukuo has been abristle with Japanese troops. They have guarded the railroads, marched and countermarched through the towns, undertaken frequent forays against the pestering bandits and are kept in readiness for an emergency. The Japanese, with an eye for strategy as well as trade, have turned to, with pick and shovel, to improve old roads and build new ones. One new railroad is just being completed and another is on the way. The first runs from the Manchoukuo town of Tsitsihar toward the Siberian frontier and the Trans-Siberian railway. The second runs from the coast of Korea to the Manchoukuo capital of Hsinking (Changchun). No one denies—least of all the Japanese—that this latter road will greatly increase the ease with which Japan can move troops into Manchoukuo, just as the former will greatly increase the speed with which they can be concentrated against Siberia.

* * *

Across the frontier there is just as much stirring. Two years ago, the Soviets suddenly developed an interest in the colonization of eastern Siberia. Ever since, a steady stream of settlers has poured from western Russia into this undeveloped empire. They have been carefully chosen settlers, recent graduates, most of them, of the Red Army. At strategic points along the Trans-Siberian, huge warehouses have gone up and huge supplies of war materials and foodstuffs have gone into them. There has been a slow but substantial increase in the Siberian air force of the Soviets, an increase that can be multiplied over night. Moscow boasts one airplane factory that can turn out 10 fighting ships a week. For 18 months that factory has run full blast. The ships it has turned out are at the disposal of the forces in the East.

It is this busy preparation on both sides of it that makes the Manchoukuo-Siberian frontier one of the world's most dangerous boundaries. Russia has defied Japan to cross it. Japan is uncertain whether—or when—to risk a crossing. Each appears to be sure that it will be crossed. Back of all the feints and passes between these powers lies a long history of rivalry and suspicion.

* * *

On the Japanese side the story begins with the Sino-Japanese war. That was in 1894. The Japanese won, to the surprise of everybody including themselves. As a reward for winning they followed the best western precedent and took over a few bits of Chinese territory, including the Liaotung Peninsula, the choicest quarter of Manchuria. To the west, and particularly to Russia, this sudden ingathering on the part of the Japanese had an unpleasant look. Consequently the powers, with Russia taking the lead, "strongly advised" Japan to hand back the territory. Japan, enraged but prudent, handed it back. Whereupon, having allowed a scant 36 months to elapse, the Russians moved into the same territory and appropriated it for themselves. The Russo-Japanese war in 1904-1905 settled that account.

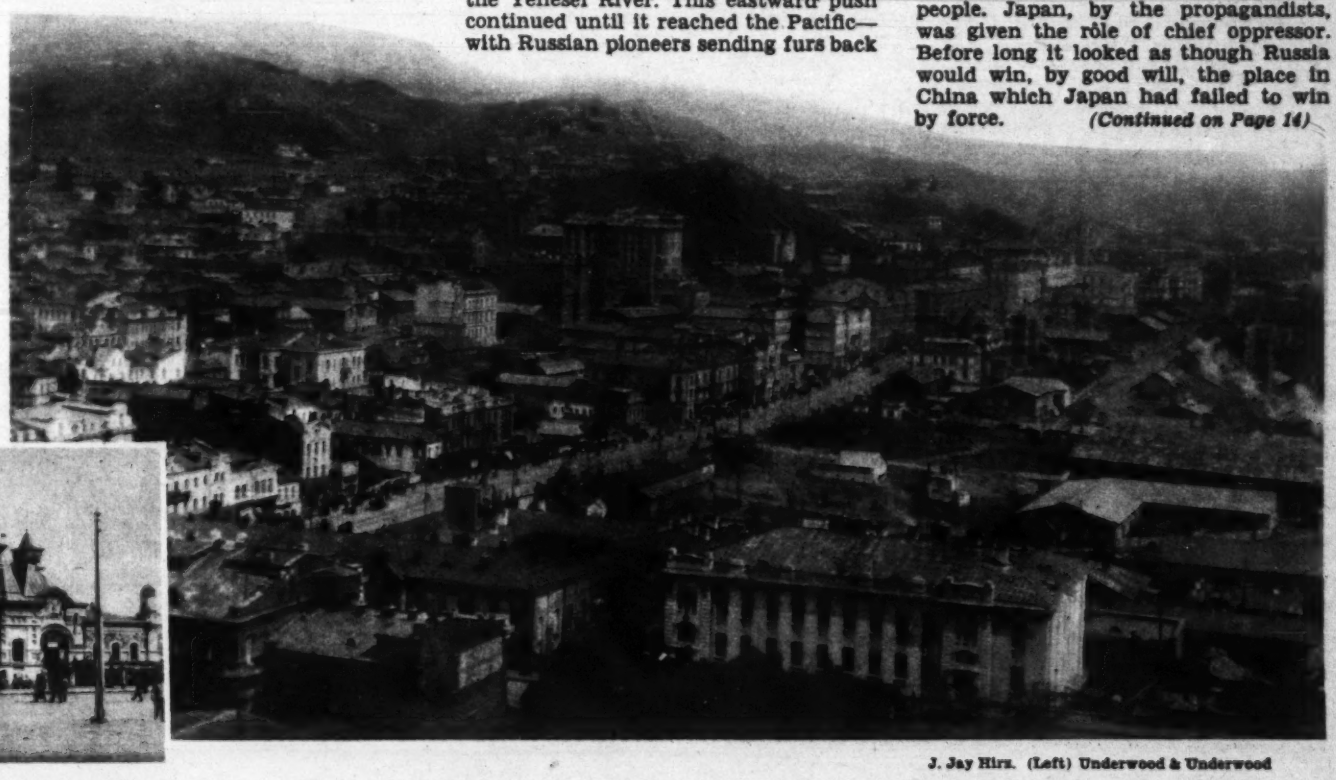
That war ousted Russia from the Liaotung Peninsula. But it did more than that. It put an end to Russia's Asiatic expansion and gave a start to the Asiatic expansion of Japan.

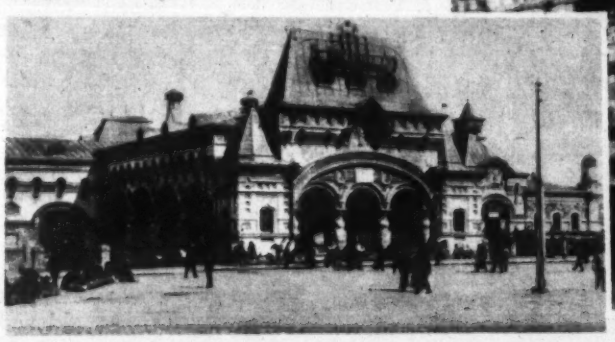
The Russians began their eastward trek across Siberia in the sixteenth century. By the time the first American colonists were establishing themselves in Massachusetts, they were already setting up trading posts on the banks of the Yenesei River. This eastward push continued until it reached the Pacific—with Russian pioneers sending furs back from their frozen wilderness along the 6000-mile road to Moscow.

In the end, Russia worked herself into the good graces of China and, by devious methods, secured a wide variety of special privileges in Manchuria. There she built two railroads: the South Manchurian, which connected Port Arthur at the tip of the Liaotung Peninsula with the Trans-Siberian and the Chinese Eastern, which provided the Trans-Siberian with a short-cut across northern Manchuria to Vladivostok. By means of the South Manchurian, Port Arthur and Dairen were to be the year-round ice-free ports for Siberian commerce; by means of the Chinese Eastern, Vladivostok was to be made more accessible as a military and naval base.

Japan, as has been stated, brought that dream to an end with the war of 1905. But the issues involved in the relations between the two powers were not settled. In fact, those relations have somewhat worsened since the Soviets came to power. For one thing, Communism and the Communists have given the Japanese a good many uneasy moments during the last 10 years. Public opinion in Japan has been convinced, to its own satisfaction, that a good many of its "red" troubles have been fomented with the direct aid of Moscow.

Moreover, the Japanese have not relished the Soviet policy toward China. Once the revolution was over in Russia the Soviets turned up, forthwith, in China as intercessors for an oppressed people. Japan, by the propagandists, was given the rôle of chief oppressor. Before long it looked as though Russia would win, by good will, the place in China which Japan had failed to win by force. *(Continued on Page 14)*





J. Jay Hirz. (Left) Underwood & Underwood

The City of Vladivostok Sprawls Over the Hills Where They Dip Toward the Pacific. Inset at the Left Is the Railway Station, Which Is the Terminus of the Trans-Siberian Railway. From Here Those Thin Steel Rails Stretch Westward, Linking Moscow to the Great Pacific Ocean and Establishing a Tangible Contact Between the East and the West.

Should the League of Nations Coven

An Assembly Elected to Voice the Opinions of Peoples, Rather Than Gover for Geneva . . . Reorganization in Regional Groups Also Prop

Wide World

The Assembly Hears Austria's Chancellor Dollfuss. In the Front Row Germany's Delegates Listen Attentively. . . . At the Right Is an Airplane View of the New League of Nations Building Now Rapidly Nearing Completion in Geneva.

THE IDEA OF REVISING the Covenant of the League of Nations is not new. It existed, so to speak, before the League was born, and it has never ceased to occupy the attention of students and well-wishers of the League. In the nature of the case it must be so. The organization did not come full-fledged out of the head of anyone. It was put together by men who had a number of contradictory designs. On the whole they made a remarkably good job of the League, but it was to be expected that there would be found anomalies and oppositions, and that some provisions would cancel out others.

At the beginning of 1919—and indeed long before—I was in very close touch with some of the authors of the Covenant. Personally, I was in disagreement with an admirable statesman who was my friend, for his influence was directed toward making the League a Super-State with forces of its own. Unfortunately, the League was to be composed of sovereign states, and this fact, to me, logically ruled out the notion of a Super-State, and consequently the notion of an international army.

Yet though his proposals were rejected, the conception did not disappear, and vestiges of his proposals are to be found in articles which call for "sanctions." Recent events have clearly shown that the threat of sanctions can only have the effect of revealing the material impotence of the League. Its members cannot act against themselves except on pain of disrupting the League.

It may well prove to be that the menace kept great nations out of the League at the beginning. Every nation is reluctant to incur unknown responsibilities in circumstances which cannot be foreseen, and to pledge itself to obey blindly an institution which, after all, may be swayed by indefinable, and perhaps, on occasion, undesirable influences and interests. The powers which entered the League in reality brushed these clauses aside. They did not take them seriously. When, in fact, these clauses were brandished, they determined a secession which might easily provoke others. In my view, this conception of the League, though ineffective, has been mischievous.

* * *

On the other hand, to neutralize drastic action, the unanimity rule was invented. The League in major matters could do nothing unless everybody was in agreement. An overwhelming vote could be blocked by a single veto. This reduced the notion of the Super-State to final nullity. Unhappily, it also reduced the League itself to inaction.

Yet inaction is obviously no proper condition for the League of Nations. Political life calls for flexibility. There must be an eternal adaptation. A static League in a dynamic world may worsen matters. It may come to resemble the Holy Alliance. Its function might be regarded as that of stereotyping the treaties; and everybody knows that in a number of particulars the treaties should be modified. Perhaps the issue of war and peace depends on the ability of the nations to remove the disabilities that some of them placed on others in 1919. Quite possibly the League would incur an enormous responsibility were it to clamp the lid down on things as they are.

So, on one side, in one article, we have the members pledged to maintain the territorial dispositions of 1919—a pledge of doubtful wisdom. And, on the other side, in another article, the Assembly is empowered to advise the reconsideration of the treaties. It is surely the latter article which should have real utility. When it was framed it was praised because for the first time (according to the argument) a treaty had been made which acknowledged its possible defects, and made provisions for its own peaceful revision. Were this an exact statement, it would override the earlier article. But is it an exact statement? A careful examination of Article 19 throws considerable doubt on its efficacy. Presumably, unanimity is again needed, and even if it is attained mere advice is expressed to unspecified members of the League. Sound critics have asked whether, in present circumstances, revision of treaties is possible inside the League. When Turkey revolted against the Treaty of Sèvres, the powers concerned drew up an entirely new treaty at Lausanne.

* * *

Again, an article of the Covenant definitely forbids the formation of alliances incompatible with the purpose of the League. The object of the League, in this connection, is to form a universal or a quasi-universal association of nations for the settlement of international affairs in accordance with equity. That object cannot be carried out if there are groups of nations inside the League who have obligations to each other to support common interests which may hereafter be challenged by other nations—by a section, large or small, of the League—and which should be examined without prejudice and without preliminary engagements. Otherwise, it is clear that the existence of the League does not render impossible the creation of opposing groups of nations. The old balance of power is not done away with because it may be inclosed in a general framework.

Naturally, it is possible to begin endless discussions as to precisely what engagements are incompatible with the general engagement of the Covenant. The article which follows that to which we have referred makes a number of exemptions. This would appear to be blowing hot and cold. Without entering into detail, which would provoke controversy, it may surely be said that the true conception of the League requires each nation to come into conference with an open mind, and not in a series of groups which have signed contracts with each other. A distinction is made between offensive and defensive alliances. It is a distinction which is very fine. In reality, from the beginning there have been nations—among them France and the Little Entente—which, while strongly supporting the League, have likewise trusted to their alliances to make their views, which are based on the *status quo*, prevail.

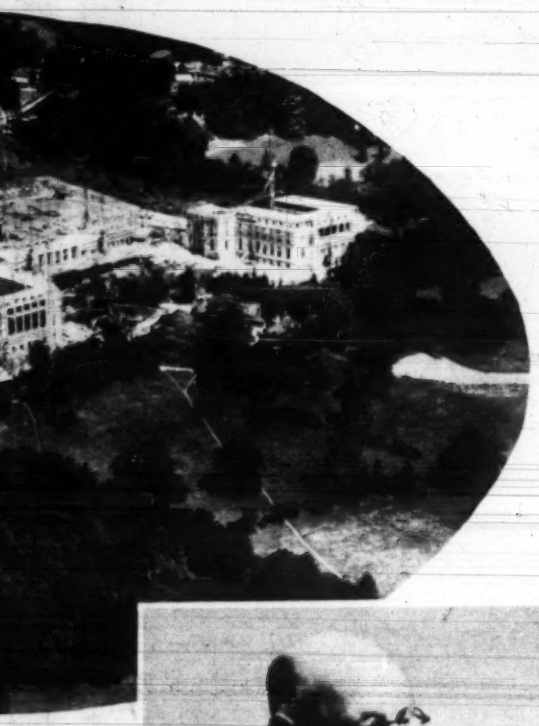
Nor would it be difficult to discover other difficulties in the application of the Covenant, to discover other contradictions, which must not be taken as a criticism of the League as such, but only of the too carefully balanced character of the Covenant, and of the resulting inability to tackle fundamental

Ewing Galloway

The New League of Nations Building as It Appeared in the Original Sketch. Compare It With the Building as Shown in the Airplane View. From Left to Right, the Units of the Building Are to Contain the Secretariat, the Council Chamber, the Assembly Chamber—the High Portion—and the Rockefeller Library.

venant Be Revised?

n Governments, Is Advocated lso Proposed



Keystone

M. Avenol, Secretary-General of the League, Is in Conversation With M. Georges Bonnet (Right), French Finance Minister. M. Avenol Recently Succeeded Sir Eric Drummond, Who Resigned After Having Served From the Inception of the League.

By Sisley Huddleston

European Editorial Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

problems. It may well be said that the trouble lies not in phraseology—which is simply a reflection of the cross-purposes of the members of the League—but in the lack of a clear conception, single and earnest, of those members; and that therefore verbal changes, on which agreement would be hard to reach, will not alter the diversity of the interests and purposes of the members.

* * *

NEVERTHELESS IT is certainly right to contemplate changes in the Covenant. The Covenant was a compromise. It does not impose itself as "sacrosanct." Nothing could be more absurd than to pretend that loyalty to the League implies loyalty to every letter and comma of the particular Covenant that was framed in 1919, if experience shows the desirability of a fresh drafting. Never should we forget that the ultimate aim is the establishment of peace—and by peace is meant not a mere absence of war, but the removal of the sense of grievance, and the reign of justice among the nations. Lip-service to the Covenant, which is only a form of words which may or may not be found to correspond to human needs, because the Covenant happens to suit particular national interests, is not to be regarded as praiseworthy. Such fidelity may be contrary to the larger fidelity to the essential aims of the League.

Again, it is argued that to touch the Covenant would be to break up the League. Why? If we may accept as a hypothesis that the League has not been completely successful, then it is undoubtedly our duty to seek out the causes and to correct any mistakes which we may now discover.

For that matter, there is unquestionably a danger of the break-up of the League as it is now fashioned. There are, we may say, seven great powers—Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Japan, and the United States. Of these seven great powers the United States declined to enter the League; Germany was admitted, only to withdraw; Russia has been left outside; Japan has broken away; Italy is urging a recasting of the Covenant; France holds to the League on plainly stated conditions and Great Britain, which is pro-League, cannot envisage obligations which others discern in the Covenant.

At the best, we may say that two great powers truly stand for the present League, and they make reservations. The threat of a break-up of the League if any attempt is made to reshape the Covenant is therefore singularly inept. The threat is operating now, before a proposal for the reshaping of the Covenant was seriously brought forward. The proposal for reshaping is a policy produced by an existing crisis.

As long ago as 1921, a distinguished lawyer, Mr. F. N. Keen, in an excellent paper, put forward the following resolution: "That it is expedient that the League of Nations should appoint a standing commission to consider questions relating to the régime of the Covenant and to advise the League thereon."

Article 10, which guarantees territorial integrity, was useful—or should have been useful—in strengthening the sense of security; but it "seems to involve the risk that the members of the League may be subjected to an unreasonable liability unless adequate facilities exist for enabling the League to require that changes of territorial boundaries and of political status shall be made from time to time if and when reason and justice so dictate." It is questioned whether Article 19, which adumbrates such changes, sufficiently provides such facilities.

Further, even at that early date, it was observed that the unanimity rule would have deleterious effects. Majority rule is the law and condition of all living organizations. No company could ever do anything if a single shareholder could block all action. No government could carry out its functions if the most unimportant member was equal to the rest. In every Parliament a few dissentient voices are likely to be heard on every possible subject.

The conception of giving equal votes to all nations, whatever their status, their size, their responsibilities, may be allowed. Let them have their vote and, if you please, let it be equal. But it is quite another thing to make their vote superior to that of all others in its negative import. That is not equality of voting. That is a monstrous inequality. It is a false notion of the democratic rights of small nations to make a minority of interests superior to a majority of interests. And when the cause is one of the peaceful organization of the world, it is surely apparent that the rights of minorities should be limited.

Signor Mussolini, on the other hand, would set up a hierarchy of nations. Just as the Council, as the executive body, is in fact more powerful than the Assembly, so should there be a sort of super-Council reduced to the great powers. They have larger interests, larger responsibilities, and larger powers. They should become a kind of Directoire which can take rapid and clear decisions—and which can act.

Something on these lines appears to be necessary, but we cannot overlook the immense difficulties that immediately arise. Assuming that unanimity is abolished in the Council, it could scarcely be abolished in the super-Council. And the problem of bringing the great powers into accord remains.

Yet perhaps it is simplified. The French objection to a concert of great powers is both disconcerting and encouraging. It is disconcerting because France has not only engagements toward other nations, but relies on the support of other nations. It is not prepared to abandon the system of alliances based on the *status quo*. But it is likewise encouraging, inasmuch as if France were once weaned from the European bloc, then it would find itself, on some questions, in virtual isolation among the great powers, without the support of the little nations, and in the long run it would be bound to consent to concessions which all the other great powers believe to be necessary in the cause of a peaceful settlement.

The point is that France has to make the choice between pivoting its policy on Warsaw and Prague, or pivoting its policy on Geneva. There should be no geographical confusion here. Warsaw and Prague are also at Geneva; but Geneva, in these new conditions, would not have its center in Warsaw and Prague.

The danger is, of course, lest Poland and the Little Entente should form a sort of diplomatic unity opposed to the great powers. Their force must not be underestimated. Persuasion rather than coercion should be applied, and France might well find it advisable to throw in its lot with the great powers rather than buttress up and encourage a revolt of the smaller nations.

* * *

IN ANY case we should not go too far and too fast. At present, though objection may be taken to the Italian proposal, it should be regarded simply as the opening of a vitally necessary debate in which the problem of constructing a real executive organ is, for the first time, clearly posed.

For my part—and I must here take the precaution of asserting that I am expressing a purely personal view which I elaborated at length 13 years ago both in The Christian Science Monitor and in the Atlantic Monthly—I think that though a more authoritative concert of the great powers is desirable for executive purposes, there must be a corollary in the institution of a more democratic Assembly.

Democracy and authority are the two poles of all government. The trouble with the Assembly is that it has never been sufficiently democratic. How are its representatives appointed? They are appointed by the governments. They utter the national viewpoint. Much as Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers should be welcome in the executive organ, I have always felt that it was a mistake to bring them or their representatives into the Assembly, on the pretext that if they could there agree something would be done. In point of fact there is no guarantee that anything will be done, and therefore they do not enhance the prestige of the League. The function of a Foreign Minister is primarily to put his country first. The Assembly, too, becomes a League of Foreign Offices. Surely this is a mistake.

In other words, the Assembly should be a conscience for the world. It should not have any official ties. It should be internationally minded. At any rate, it should represent the peoples. It should be elected by direct popular vote—perhaps proportionately to the size of the population. How should such a direct popular vote be taken? There are many ways. There might be a plebiscite in each nation. There might be a special organization to which all citizens could adhere, and which would actually nominate the representatives.

However it is worked out, such an Assembly could be constructed on far less official lines, and could deliberate far more freely than at present. It would have a platform. It would possess an influence. Its popular character would, in the long run, weigh considerably on the decisions of the executive bodies.

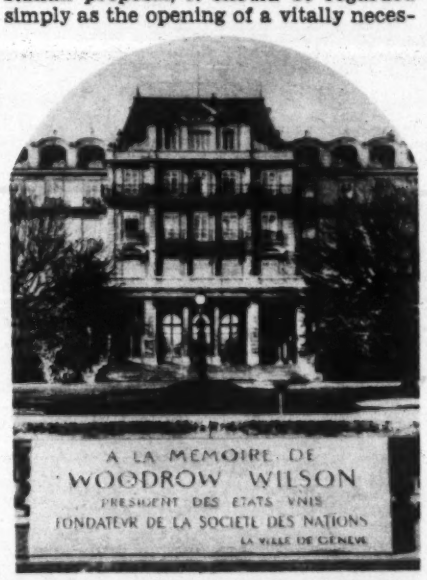
* * *

Finally, in this all-too-brief glance at the possibility of reorganizing the League of Nations in such a manner as to make it at once more authoritative and more democratic, we should not overlook the proposal which I, myself, made many years ago, and which I find was elaborated by Mr. Bolton C. Waller, who won the prize in the competition set on foot by Mr. E. A. Filene of Boston, for plans for the restoration of peace and prosperity in Europe.

This tentative proposal is for the reorganization of the League in regional groups. At present it deals chiefly with European political affairs. One-half of its members are European. One-third belong to South and Central America. About a fifth are divided over the rest of the world, and of this fifth nearly half are members of the British Commonwealth. Now this distribution involves a good deal of make-believe. Some non-European countries have remained aloof from the League for fear of being implicated in European discussions. Others have interfered in matters in which they are not really concerned. Moreover, European countries are placed in difficulties when South American problems arise.

It may well be that the League, in adopting a system of regional groups for regional affairs, while ready to employ its whole organization for world affairs, could thereby attain greater and truer universality.

At any rate these questions are now open to debate.



Keystone

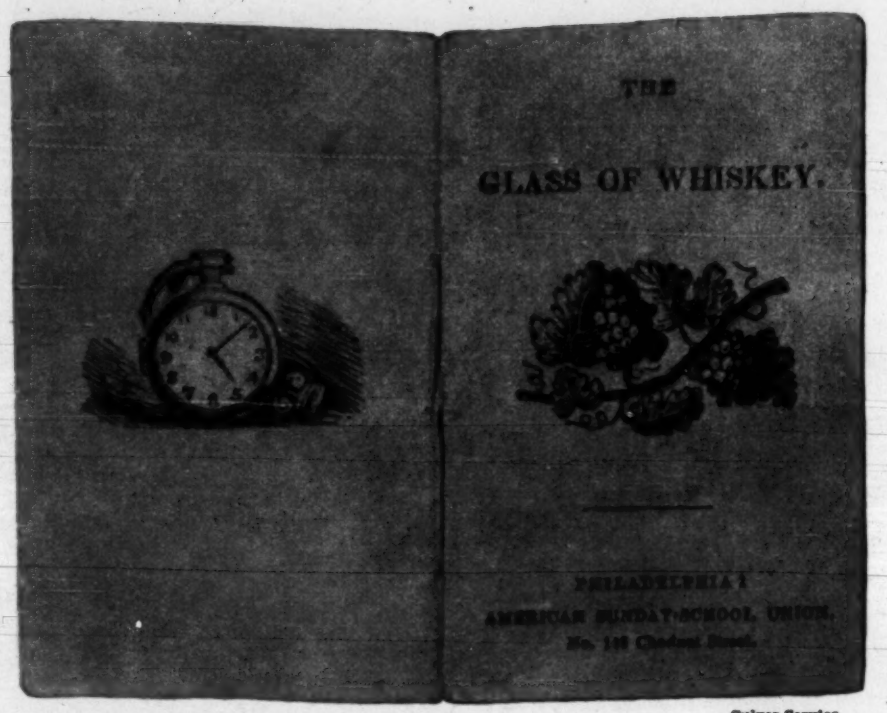
A Glimpse of the Present Home of the League of Nations Is Shown Here, With the Tablet Erected by the City of Geneva Honoring Woodrow Wilson as the Founder of the League.

American Children's Books of Long Ago

Rosenbach Collection Includes Volumes Which Aunts Gave to Nieces in Colonial Days

By George Parker Winship

Assistant Librarian of the Harvard University Library



Culver Service

IT WAS IN BOSTON, a late afternoon in the year 1708, that a Judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, having finished a round of business and private calls, stepped into the printing office of Bartholomew Green. He was interested in what was going on there, for he owned the land on which the shop was situated and he had always been one of the principal patrons of its output.

Before he left he slipped into his pocket a copy of the newest book to come back from the adjoining bindery, with the title, "Some Excellent Verses for the Education of Youth." When he reached his home on the slope of Beacon Hill looking down on what is now Scollay Square, he gave this to his daughter Judith. Proud of her possession, she wrote "Judith Sewall, her book," on the blank leaf at each end so that it might not possibly be lost.

It was just about that same time that the population of the recently founded city of Philadelphia was increased by a group of immigrants from Lisbon. This group of Portuguese Jews seeking to better their fortunes in the New World enjoyed among their own people the social position inherited from an ancestry which went back further than those of their Gentile neighbors.

They established themselves on the borders of the Quaker community and there they have held their own, minding their own affairs. They have constituted a valued element in the community but rarely attracted attention to themselves.

* * *

One of the few instances in which one of their number has become prominent has occurred during the last two decades. A younger son of one of these families won distinction at the University of Pennsylvania and entered upon a professorial career. This was interrupted by an opportunity to go into the business of selling books which came to him from an uncle. Very quickly he developed the local bookshop into an international institution which made him the best-known seller of rare books in the world.

Enjoying the intimate confidence of many of the most influential men of means on either side of the Atlantic, his resources kept pace with his fame. Where his rivals talk of Conrad first editions, he shows a visitor to his subterranean vault where are all of Conrad's manuscripts that have escaped the Morgan or Huntington libraries or their lesser competitors. Where other shops cherish an early quarto of a Stuart dramatist, he can point to a shelf-ful of Shakespeare's plays which Ben Jonson might have owned, or anyone now, who has $1,000,000, for this is property which holds its value quite independent of depressions or codes. He can show one a half-dozen of the handwritten copies in which Englishmen read Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" before Caxton introduced his type and presses to England.

* * *

There are some things not to be seen in that breath-taking vault of Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach's. Books from George Washington's library have been very hard to obtain ever since a group of far-sighted Bostonians bought most of them for its Athenæum library. But the uncle who left him the bookshop worshiped the great Virginian, and had brought together some books in which his signature appears. These, in the uncle's memory, have remained at the Rosenbach home, together with many notable additions which were at Mount Vernon in 1800.

To that uncle likewise, and to the abiding racial feeling for the maintenance of family tradition, may be credited the corner bookcase at home, crowded to overflowing with every sort of children's book. The book business which came to the uncle had consisted of the publication of juveniles. These were such strictly moral tales with appropriate pictures as would appeal to aunts as suitable presents for infant nieces. A considerable collection of these publications came into Dr. Rosenbach's possession, and when he realized their significance he installed them in an honored place at home. Then, as his familiarity with old books widened, he added to the collection at every opportunity, and few people have had more. One of these opportunities made him the happy possessor of the little volume that Judge Sewall gave to his daughter Judith in 1708.

The contents of that Philadelphia bookcase—816 titles described on 287 large pages—supply the material for a volume as attractive in appearance as it is scholarly in its text. Few, if a single one, of the books described are impressive to look at, but the same might be said of the shelf-ful of Shakespeare quartos, could they be stripped of the gaudy and inappropriate bindings in which they have been covered by owners with more wealth than understanding. The Elizabethan plays have left an indelible impression upon English speech and English manners, but who will say that this is greater than that of the no less rare "Mother Goose." Dr. Rosenbach has possessed himself of editions of that "classic," printed at Worcester in 1794, Windsor, Vermont, in 1814, New York and Boston in 1833, and Boston in 1835.

The oldest of his treasures is "The Rule of the New Creature To be practiced every Day. Printed at Boston in New-England, for Mary Avery, near the Blue Anchor, 1682." Two years later came out, not for the first time by 40 years, John Cotton's "Spiritual Milk for Boston Babes," and in 1699 Cotton Mather's "A Family Well-Ordered, or an Essay to render Parents and Children Happy in one another."

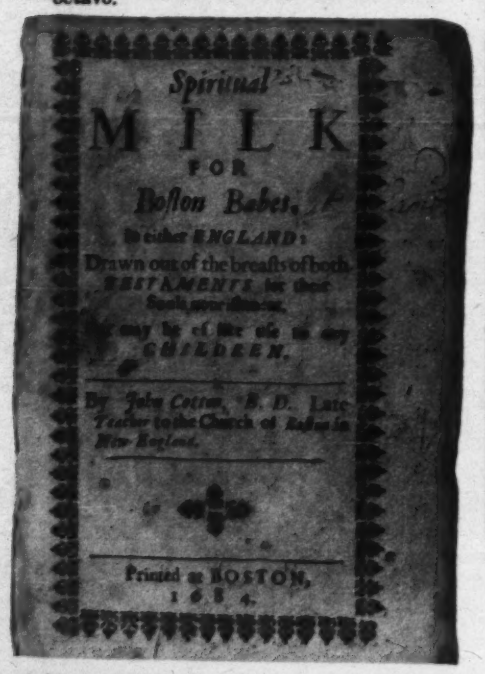
The catalogue ends at 1836 with an elementary reading book in the Seneca Indian language. That same year saw the appearance of Lydia Maria Child's "The First Settlers of New England," John Davis's "Captain Smith and Princess Pocahontas," and the latest of 14 editions of Robinson Crusoe, the earliest of which in this collection is dated 1774. Two other famous titles are dated 1836: Baron Munchausen, and "Peter Piper's Practical Principles of plain and perfect Pronunciation."

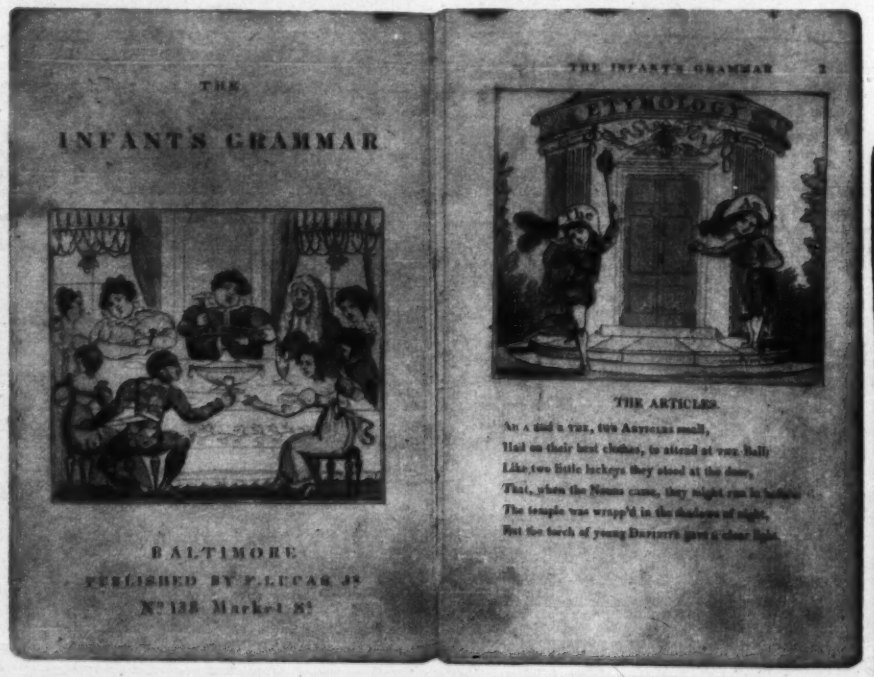
* * *

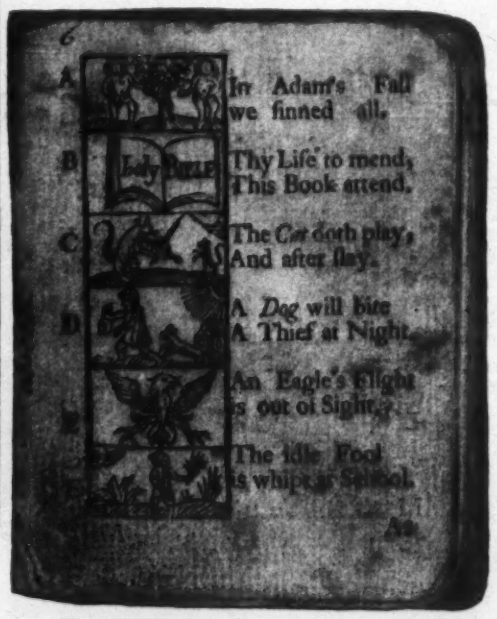
The future historian of American culture will face two major puzzles. He will not complete his task until he has explained the Boston which produced Benjamin Franklin or the Philadelphia which offered Dr. Rosenbach the opportunity to transform a fad of undiscriminating book-collecting into a genuine cultural movement. He has, and with ample excuse, been anathematized for placing unheard-of prices upon books he has bought, and sold. But the buyers are not the complainants. The reason, in the opinion of one who has watched his career, often with irritation, is that his argument with a prospective buyer always stresses the literary or historical importance of the book rather than its money value.

The customer purchases a substantial addition to his stock of education, and this is rarely dearly bought. Obviously, Dr. Rosenbach is a most complex personality. The understanding of it has not been simplified by the contemplation of him as a lifelong collector of Juvenilia.

Early American Children's Books by A. S. W. Rosenbach, With Bibliographical Descriptions of the Books in his Private Collection. Foreword by A. Edward Newton. Portland, Maine. The Southworth Press, 1933. 355 pages and 72 facsimiles. Large octavo.







All Photos Culver Service

Some of the Books Considered Proper for American Children of Colonial Times Are Shown Here. The Page at the Right Is From the "New England Primer." The Others Explain Themselves.

Among the New Books

Nor Equal, Nor Unequal

Woman in Soviet Russia, by Fannina Halle
London: Routledge. 18s. net. New York: Viking. $4.50

HERE IS ONE of the all too few books on present-day Russia that can be cordially recommended as making a substantial contribution to knowledge. The author was born in Russia and has spent two years in that country collecting material about women's activities in every field of Soviet life. Her bibliography is thorough—it would be a good model for writers of hasty, superficial books about the Soviet Union. And she has a definite gift for imaginative descriptive writing, which sometimes becomes lost in the mass of translations and quotations with which she illustrates and documents her work, but comes out to good advantage in some of her general observations on Soviet life.

Mrs. Halle strikes a note of vivid contrast at the beginning by citing in succession detailed instructions about the beating of a wife for disobedience, contained in a Russian code of manners and conduct of the sixteenth century, and Lenin's often quoted remark: "Every cook must learn to rule the state."

Her sympathies are frankly on the side of the new order in Russia, and in her preface she expresses the conviction that "a creative process on an immense scale is going on in the new Russia, in a certain sense the process of the humanization of many millions."

* * *

There are two respects in which the author is sometimes led astray by her sympathies: She is ready to accept as an authentic reflection of the mood of workers in factories and of peasants in collective farms some of the more ecstatic propagandist efforts of modern Soviet writers; and sometimes—despite the general evidence of careful preparation—she makes loose statements, of which the following is an example:

"With all the facilities that the new Russian marriage law has brought, change of partners is nowise more frequent in Soviet Russia than in other countries. . . . It is true that we cannot ascertain statistically how many married people avail themselves of the easy possibilities of divorce in the Soviet Union."

The second of these sentences would seem to cast doubt upon the reliability of the first. But Mrs. Halle, unlike some short-time visitors to the Soviet Union, possesses the faculty of discriminatory criticism. Describing the scrambled huddle that marks a rush to board an overcrowded street car in Moscow, she observes: "Much as one approves the equality of the sexes, one cannot avoid the impression that in some cases the diminution of courtesy towards women is carried out altogether too thoroughly." And she notes the lack of consideration of Russians for things about them, the deplorable sanitary conditions in many places and the terrific crowding in living quarters.

* * *

What impresses her most, however, is the dynamic drive of Russian womanhood, now released from any disabilities based on sex, toward new fields of activity. It is literally true that a woman may become anything in Russia today—an engineer, a polar explorer, an aviator, a commander of the Red Army. This equality of opportunity works in two ways: women are also employed at heavy manual labor, such as street cleaning and work on the railroad tracks, to a greater extent than is customary in other countries.

Mrs. Halle makes the new status of women more vivid by describing the careers of individuals who have attained to positions of prominence under the Soviet régime: factory and farm directors, heads of local Soviets, etc. One rather striking fact, which the author does not attempt to explain, is that very few women have reached the highest posts in the Soviet administration, despite the fact that no discrimination on the ground of sex exists in the Soviet Union. There is no woman Commissar (Cabinet Minister), for instance; no woman has ever been a member of the powerful Political Bureau of the Communist Party, which really concentrates the political direction of the country in its hands. One possible reason for this situation is that educational opportunity among women, much more than among men, was largely restricted to the upper and middle classes, which were generally out of sympathy with the Revolution. Time is doubtless required

(*Continued on Page 12*)

FANNINA HALLE — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Lion for a Pet

Engato: The Lion Cub, by J. H. Driberg.
London: Routledge. 3s. 6d. net.

JUDGING BY Mr. Driberg's excellent collection of stories about Engato, his East African lion, one does occasionally come across an exception to the rule of popular belief that lions may be harmless enough as cubs but are certain to revert to savage habits when they grow up. Whether Engato owed his docility to the fact that he was found before his eyes were opened and was brought up on goat's milk, or whether Mr. Driberg had any of the peculiar abilities of the *dompteur* he does not say. He is out to observe the amusing character of the animal and not to explain it.

Engato behaved at first very much like a kitten. He loved to be played with and was greedy for admiration and attention. Later on he acquired more doglike characteristics. He slept in Mr. Driberg's hut and accompanied him on marches and expeditions. The native tribe in the neighborhood were devoted to him and treated him much as if he were a kind of extension of Mr. Driberg rather than a separate entity. A native, for instance, coming to make some complaint or request would first interview Engato and if the cub were in sulky mood would postpone the visit to his master!

Engato showed no signs of "going native," for twice he was lost on safari and each time he returned. That he inherited certain primitive instincts and fears was revealed when, en route to a native dance, the sound of the beating of drums caused him to take cover and to lie trembling.

On one other occasion Engato lost his nerve and had to be carried. Against Mr. Driberg's wishes, he had pugnaciously followed him out elephant hunting. After the elephants had charged and passed, it was found that Engato had disappeared. He was spotted up a tree clinging pathetically to a branch. "Oh Engato! Oh Great Hunter! Chief of the Forest," the natives mocked him, "come down, come down to thy kill!" But Engato had to be fetched ignominiously down and carried home.

When he left Africa, Mr. Driberg was obliged to take Engato with him and, after much heart searching, to present him to a zoo. The thought of good-natured Engato condemned to a sordid, stagnant life in a zoo is not a happy one but it is some consolation to learn that when Mr. Driberg visited him some years later he seemed well and contented. He was the only lion allowed to roam in the zoo grounds without a keeper.

Mr. Driberg has succeeded in presenting Engato as a lovable and interesting character without in the least sentimentalizing him or mistakenly endowing him with human qualities.

E. M. V.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

So This Is the New Year

OUR ATTENTION HAS been called to a conspicuous lack in the new Magazine Section . . . As one Constant Reader puts it, "The book section's new habitat is in a swanky neighborhood, isn't it? But I do hope it won't be above taking its usual holiday, injecting that needed shirt-sleeves-and-carpet-slippers interlude into the conventional atmosphere of editorials, articles and criticism."

The fact is, the New Year passed without our noticing it . . . Although we did wonder what all the greeting cards were for—other than the belated Christmas ones . . . But some clever person had started this Magazine Section idea, which has rather got in the way of all useful activity . . . We feel a little uncomfortable yet in the new garb—it's like breaking in a new hat—but we hope to get used to it, as it represents, we understand, the Trend of the Times.

Meanwhile, a lot of people have been piling up work for us . . . Theaters and concert halls, art galleries even, sometimes observe a pause of silence; publishers, never . . . It has really seemed a poor time for a holiday of any kind . . . You know how it is: creative writing such as this requires time for peaceful contemplation, or, as it is called in other biological strata, cud-chewing . . . How can you contemplate, with people all the time popping in and out to tell you that the layout has been changed, that you can't have color on page 11, that your stuff isn't in type but that you've got to make up nevertheless . . . Job didn't know nothing.

* * *

Must we make a New Year resolution? . . . Very well, we resolve to leave undone all of the things we left undone in 1933, with a few exceptions, herewith:

We really want to acknowledge receipt of a book called "Magic of Melody" (Stokes), by Mr. John Murray Gibbon, inscribed to us "for Auld Lang Syne"—we'll explain that in a moment . . . The theme of the book is the game of setting words to well-known melodies, to express their "inner meaning." . . . There are samples from famous melodies of Bach, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Chopin and so on . . . This reminds us of Mr. Ernest Schelling's scheme, in his children's concerts, of making songs of symphonic themes . . . Thus, for the famous cello melody in the first movement of Schubert's B minor Symphony he devised verses beginning:

This is the Symphonie
That Schubert Wrote but Never Finished.

Alas, the scheme did not always have the effect the conductor intended . . . We know at least two young persons who declare they have detested the theme and the symphony ever since . . . We hope Mr. Gibbon's book will not cause large numbers of readers to turn away from the music of the masters . . . If it does, the author cannot be blamed, for he claims nothing for his own verses, but merely suggests that readers can entertain themselves by trying the game.

Mr. Gibbon himself is an astonishing fellow . . . Besides being a musical scholar, a student of Canadian folk songs and a novelist, he is—of all things—publicity director of the Canadian Pacific Railway . . . And quite unlike your notion of a press agent . . . His manner is gentle and deprecatory, his air vague, his voice so soft that you have to lean close to hear him . . . He is a poet wandering through the C. P. R. offices in Montreal . . . But do not imagine that he is unaware of what is going on—how many of you can even name another Canadian railway? . . . And you should see one of his folk music festivals unroll at Quebec . . . There's a lot to be learned from this latest volume of his.

* * *

Now that we're on music, shall we mention one or two other left-overs of 1933? . . . Well, there's Mr. Sigmund Spaeth's "The Art of Enjoying Music" (Whittlesey House) . . . We assume everybody knows Mr. Spaeth, since we are told he is "on the air" . . . We remark merely that after all has been said against books and lectures on "appreciation" of music, this book will remain of use to those who want to know what it's all about . . . Mr. Spaeth knows, and he can tell 'em.

Then there's Mr. Robert Haven Schauffler's "The Unknown Brahms" (Dodd Mead) . . . Mr. Schauffler is a poet, a musician, a biographer of Beethoven and a tennis player . . . He likes to run across, on the courts, a man who can carry on with him a conversation in Brahms themes (he actually had

(*Continued on Page 13*)

Literary Loudspeaker

Prometheans, by Burton Rascoe. New York: Putnam. $2.75.

AMERICA LOVES A loudspeaker. And America loves Mr. Burton Rascoe. His "Titans of Literature" made many reviewers fall over one another in their eagerness to pile adjectives at his feet—the book was exciting, fighting, rousing, natural, spontaneous, honest, zestful, audacious, *swell!* His "Prometheans" should prove equally popular, both with the reviewers and with the general public that likes its entertainment loud, simple and hearty. Turn on your loudspeaker and get an earful of culture, with Mr. Rascoe's own syncopated arrangement of classical *toons.*

Undoubtedly most readers will agree with the critic who is quoted on the jacket as considering Mr. Rascoe a "free man in the world made dull by polite, timid and dim-witted professors." It is perhaps a sign of dim-witted timidity to feel a few doubts about the value of Mr. Rascoe's sort of freedom. In so far as it challenges the thinking of the timid and dim-witted, the conventional and academic, it has a genuine value, of course, as a forceful heterodoxy must always have. But for the barbaric majority it can only provide a sanction for superficial impressions and snap judgments, and lead to the enthronement of uninformed caprice as the arbiter of taste.

* * *

Not that Mr. Rascoe is himself uninformed; he has read widely in the classics as well as in modern literatures. But he has not read deeply, for his criticism lacks one of the fundamental attributes of the classical spirit—the sense of the sublime—with the critical perception of human values which that implies. It is this lack which accounts for some of his brashest judgments, as where, for instance, he ends a delightful essay on Petronius with the statement: "He is an artist for whose work the judicious might give a dozen Virgils, Ciceros, Senecas and Juvenals."

His very choice of subjects betrays the limitations of his point of view, and those who were surprised to find George Moore among the Titans may well gape at a list of Prometheans which includes not only Petronius and Aretino but Mr. James Branch Cabell. Obviously the heroic Prometheus of legend, whose gift of fire to enslaved humanity brought on him the agonizing vengeance of the Olympian tyrants is out of date. Mr. Rascoe evidently conceives of a rather jolly figure, subject to the mild displeasure of the conventional powers that be for his efforts to divert the attention of mortals from their bonds by a display of fireworks and a raree-show of wit. On such easy terms Mr. Rascoe might almost rank as a Promethean himself.

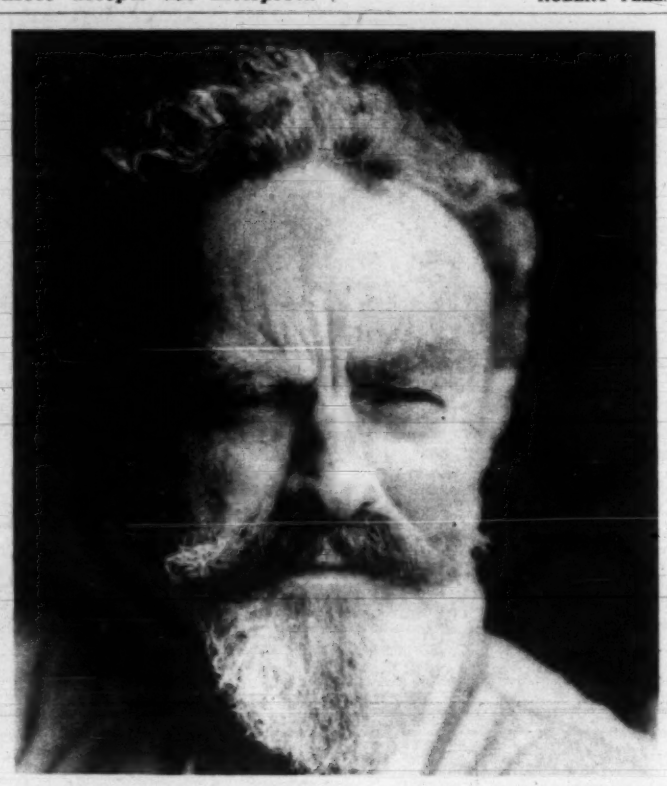
* * *

Unfortunately, he is not always heterodox, and when he is not our interest flags. The essay on Nietzsche is a model of uninspired commonplace. A chatty discussion of D. H. Lawrence ends with the judgment that Lawrence was a Promethean not because he suffered and toiled to rouse men, as he hoped, from a state of sluggish self-deception, but because his books offer the reader a temporary escape from reality. This is a good description of his value as an artist, but in judging Lawrence as a force we cannot summarily dismiss his "message" as irrelevant.

The studies of Lucian and Mr. Dreiser are better, though far from profound. It is the essay on Saint Mark which most decisively lays waste Mr. Rascoe's pretensions to serious considerations as a critic. More than once, as in the essay on Aretino, he gives evidence of having written because his imagination or intellect has been captured by a stray book on an interesting subject. In this case he has evidently been reading Messrs. Riegel and Jordan's "Simon, Son of Man." Only a person wholly devoid of the sense of the sublime could find even intellectual satisfaction in an interpretation of the New Testament stories of the life of Jesus as political allegories preserving in a veiled form the career of the Jewish general, Simon Bar Gi'ora. Mr. Rascoe accepts the interpretation with open arms, troubled not at all by its corollary—that the spiritual significance of the Gospels is accidental and due to a misunderstanding of their political significance.

Such a theory, stated baldly, is so patently absurd that its authors have been driven to admit the possibility of a shadowy figure behind Simon, a figure who "may have been" the real Jesus. Mr. Rascoe is not interested in the real Jesus any more than he is interested in the "real" Prometheus. The sublimity of the Gospel narratives is far above his present grasp. Certainly gusto is a pitiable substitute for vision, and one turns from the book grateful for the silence that inevitably follows the wind, the earthquake and the fire.

ROBERT PEEL.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOARDMAN ROBINSON

Who Has Contributed 24 Illustrations to the New Random House Edition of Dostoevsky's "The Brothers Karamazov." The Text Is the Constance Garnett Translation, Complete.

Milner's Renunciation

The Milner Papers, Vol. II. South Africa, 1899-1905. Edited by Cecil Headlam. London: Cassell. 30s. net.

A STORY OF A great renunciation is included in the second volume of "The Milner Papers." The volume covers the whole period of the Boer War, 1899-1905. The man who made the renunciation was Lord Milner. He had been more than two years away from home. He had completed the first stage of a heavy task entrusted to him by the British Government. In the capacity of the United Kingdom's chief representative at Cape Town he had successfully piloted that vast combination of countries and peoples which is the Union of South Africa through a prolonged war against the Transvaal Republic.

Return to his native land would have been to him the greatest delight. At that moment he was offered, by the then British Prime Minister, a post which to one in his circumstances was the biggest prize imaginable. This post was that of the Colonial Secretaryship in London. His training at Cape Town had qualified him to make a brilliant success of this appointment. Acceptance on his part would almost certainly have brought crowning honor to his strenuous career. But he refused. He knew well the value of what he was surrendering, but he knew also that there was about to be a time of unrest and difficulty in South Africa. He would not give up the post where he was.

How, as a result of this renunciation, he lost popularity but set South Africa firmly upon the road to nationhood, is the theme of this volume. It is a volume authoritative, readable and, to all serious students of South African history, indispensable.

Nor Equal, Nor Unequal

(*Continued from Page 11*)

to train new women leaders under the Soviet system.

While Mrs. Halle devotes most of her book to a description of the position of the Soviet woman, to the new marriage and divorce regulations, to the changed general conditions after the Revolution, she also gives a useful historical sketch of the first stirrings of the desire for educational emancipation among Russian women in the first half of the nineteenth century and of the conspicuous participation of women in the pioneer revolutionary activities during the second half of the century. Apart from an occasional lapse into gushing overstatement, the book is excellent, at once informative and colorful; and it is easily the best work on the subject available in the English language. W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Democracy v. Dictatorship

Experiments with Democracy in Central Europe, by Arnold J. Zurcher. New York: Oxford University Press. $2.50 net.

ONE OF THE most striking results of the World War was the overthrow of the political systems which had been shaken but not shattered in the French Revolution. Emperors who had ruled over the greatest European nations were put to flight. Minor monarchs were sent into oblivion. Democracy had its chance. How did it employ its opportunity?

It would have been surprising had it managed to reorganize the governmental institutions of Europe quietly, without upheavals and on lines acceptable to all. In point of fact, it would sometimes seem that democracy, after monarchy, has broken down. In the countries with which Mr. Zurcher deals we have seen the triumph of Hitlerism in Germany, with repercussions in Austria that suggest dictatorship. In Poland, in Lithuania and in Yugoslavia the will of the people expressed through parliamentary bodies has scarcely prevailed. Almost everywhere there is a demand by an active minority for a stronger executive. The old liberalism is being discredited both by political theorists and political leaders. One may well ask what is the true significance of this movement and whether it will ultimately be successful.

* * *

Certainly a work is needed which would examine the new institutional form in relation to the fundamental conditions, political, social, economic and ethnographic, which have determined them and have influenced their development; and that which is before us is both timely and instructive. The aim of the author is to group cognate facts in relation to the various political ideas, rather than to survey the various countries separately. His method is comparative and there is therefore some scattering of subject matter. Perhaps this is a drawback, but the disadvantages are overcome by a copious index. On the whole, the task has been accomplished with skill and knowledge.

The post-war constitutions were usually drawn up in circumstances that made them unsatisfactory in their working. They were based on theory rather than experience. On paper they appeared excellent, but in practice they could not be adapted to immediate needs. The parliamentary system, for example, as it operates in Great Britain, depends on the existence of a few well-organized parties; and even in Great Britain undoubted difficulties have arisen. It was hardly possible to set up a similar régime in countries where there are innumerable groups which bring confusion into government. It is natural that the chaotic clashes should make men wonder whether a single direction is not preferable to multitudinous combinations which favor intrigues and hamper the authorities in the execution of their essential duties. Moreover, these democratic experiments were undertaken in the aftermath of defeat and despair. Further, the problems which arose were of a character which no governments, however solidly established, were able to solve. No wonder democracy, in these conditions, was found wanting. It does not, however, follow that other methods will prove more efficient, nor does it follow that democracy is finally condemned.

In his summary and conclusions the author lays stress on the need for accommodating political institutions to the indigenous characteristics and habits of peoples. There is no universal mold. Foreign patterns must be accepted with caution. Particularly were the Constituent Assemblies mistaken in exalting the position of the Legislature at the expense of the Executive. Democratic control should not necessarily involve democratic action. The government, after all, must be given initiative and responsibility.

* * *

In countries where the conditions are favorable, democracy does appear to have taken root—notably in Latvia and Estonia and in Czechoslovakia. Finland is a more dubious example, but it would seem to be reaching stability. Therefore it would be wrong to generalize. Where there is an unsatisfactory international position, and serious internal disturbances, as in Lithuania and, indeed, in Poland, there is a tendency to dictatorship. In Yugoslavia, composed of different races, with different cultural traditions, religions and even languages, it would be unreasonable to expect the speedy triumph of democracy. Of Germany it is almost unnecessary to speak. It has suffered greatly and is ready to listen to a "Providential man."

The blunder is in forming absolute judgments. Each case of democratic failure or success must be considered on its merits, with proper regard to the customs and circumstances of the people. In the realm of government, whatever happens to work best at a given moment is best. Thus all the talk as to whether democracy has collapsed, or will emerge stronger than ever, is beside the mark. It is not a panacea to be used on all occasions. It is an ideal which demands appropriate conditions. Mr. Zurcher's study, which leans to the side of optimism, is to be commended to those who are interested in the experiments with democracy.

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The Loneliness of a Crowd

Sea Level, by Anne Parrish. New York: Harper. $2.50.

"SEA LEVEL" is the story of a steamship load of people who went around the world and saw only themselves and the surface manifestations of their fellow-travelers. We meet neighbors and acquaintances disporting themselves in shocking actuality on Anne Parrish's pages. We might even meet ourselves—but without knowing it because our own visualization of ourselves is not likely to be the author's.

A hundred and fifty passengers were aboard the German S. S. Aurora, bound around the world. Out of the whole number 25 or 30 are clearly though lightly sketched, and a smaller group receives still more complete attention. All of them, in whatever measure they contribute to the story, bear out the author's theme, that it is only with the utmost difficulty that one human being penetrates to the essential character of another.

* * *

Chief exponent of this theme is Alec Reade, and in a lesser degree Mary Mallory. Strange, too, that Reade should be chief in anything, for he was always the kind of person no one noticed. Shy, ineffectual, inhibited, yearning for adventure and for self-expression but never finding them; talking too much to people who did not listen, or not talking at all; small and worried-looking Alec Reade joined the cruise as a doomed man. His youth had been spent under the domination of a fretful mother and a strong-minded grandmother. His work had been monotonous. Then a doctor had labeled him with an unusual and supposedly fatal malady. Alec had resigned his job with a few surprisingly hard words, and had invested his savings in the trip around the world.

On board the Aurora, Alec came under the spell of Mary Mallory. Here, he began to think, was one who understood him, one who took the trouble to listen to him.

Mary herself is a super-civilized woman. She has beauty, distinction and a graceful habit of smiling and listening when her thoughts are miles away. She has an indulgent husband for whom she used to feel a fine rapture of love, but the rapture has died down to dull companionship. She begins the cruise with the conviction that she loves and is loved by a famous novelist, but before the trip is over she has reason to think that she overrated the novelist's interest.

* * *

Mary was the first of those aboard the Aurora to be polite to Alec Reade. Her politeness was largely habit, but to Alec it was both the gate of paradise and a road to torture. Mary, of course, was sorry for him, as were the others after they found out his story—when they could spare him a thought from their dancing, their conviviality, their trailing about after guides and their constant endeavor to impose their own individuality on their associates.

In time Alec learned that his physician had been mistaken and that he had no fatal malady. Shocked and ashamed, and fearful that even Mary's pity had turned to laughter, Alec's ego still demanded satisfaction and pitched him over the rail into the ocean. But once there, he began to swim with all his might, and was rescued.

He found out one thing definitely—that he wanted to live. That was real. Finally, too, he found that his image of Mary was real, and that it could never be taken away from him; that the Mary he had reverenced in his dreams, a compassionate and gentle Mary, was the Mary that lived beneath her bright, sophisticated speech and her charmingly insincere manner. He did a little, too, in opening Mary's eyes to realities.

"Sea Level" is not a preachment; at least not on the surface. In a way it is a kind of guide book. Certainly it is based on personal knowledge of a world cruise. One doubts if steamship companies will find it the best of advertising because there seems to be more fatigue than glamour in the tourists' trips to Madeira, Gibraltar, Egypt, India, China, Japan, Hawaii, Panama. These names make it sound like a travel book, and there are brief flashes of marvelously good descriptive writing in it.

It is the tourists, themselves, who are foremost. Miss Parrish is unsparing with them. A few clear strokes, and there they stand in their faultiness. She is amused by them; but she pities them, too. On the other hand the book itself, in tempo and style, is gay and makes swift, fascinating reading.

W. K. R.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ANNE PARRISH

Bought With a Price

Cash Item, by Catherine Brody. New York: Longmans, Green. $2.

MISS BRODY is one of the few authors who can write a novel with an obvious ax to grind and achieve an artistic success as well; that is to say, her works have both social and literary value. Last year, her novel, "Nobody Starves," enjoyed this twofold merit, and so does her new book, "Cash Item." The problem handled here revolves around the unsound condition of one of the main banks in an average Middle West town. Actually, the book does more than give an expose of that form of "appropriation of funds" which caused so much havoc in banking circles after 1929. Its real aim is to show how money is practically deified by many people who worship it as abjectly as the pagans of old worshiped their golden idols. And what a false god it proves to be! From the poor girl who wanted "just a few dollars," to the bank official who wanted thousands—all found that Mammon is indeed treacherous and fickle.

This is the core of the novel, around which is built the love story of Deena Padgett and Larry Yomans, together with a detailed and revealing study of bank mismanagement—a combination of themes well blended, and handled so deftly that neither seems incongruous. The love story and all the characters are human and understandable, while the financial dissertations are penetrating and thought-provoking.

Miss Brody neither excuses nor condemns the actions of these men in juggling with the bank's money. She merely explains. She shows how the men excuse themselves, but how the court and the public condemn them. She hints that both judgments miss the root of the matter, which is that there must be something pernicious in a financial and legal structure where there is such a hazy line between right and wrong; where the lack of definite standards causes chaos when a crisis arrives.

Bookman's Holiday

(*Continued from Page 11*)

this experience once) . . . He is an indefatigable researcher, who has talked to hundreds of people who knew Brahms, and delved in numberless libraries and collections of letters and manuscripts . . . But we feel that he is not playing quite fair with the title of his book . . . He adds, we believe, nothing of importance to the world's knowledge of Brahms's music, with the possible exception of certain explorations in the history and careers of some Brahms themes—Mr. Schauffler, too, is a bit of a tune detective . . . Otherwise, the "new" material he has to offer on Brahms has to do with his music only in so far as his music may have been affected by certain unsavory details of the composer's personal life . . . We are willing to believe that Mr. Schauffler considers these details important in Brahms's artistic development; but we are satisfied that he much exaggerates their significance.

Light in Dark Places

Scientific Theory and Religion, by Ernest W. Barnes, New York: Macmillan. $4.

The Universe of Light, by Sir William Bragg. New York: Macmillan. $3.50. London: G. Bell & Sons. 12s. 6d. net.

The Great Enigma, by Hugo Hermann Schauinsland. New York: Dutton. $1.25.

BISHOP BARNES is known as an ecclesiastic with a scientific training. His new book, containing Gifford Lectures for 1927-1929, shows how solid his scientific training is. In fact, his book is far more like a collection of scientific treatises than anything else. We have treatises on physics, astronomy, geology and biology, and the concluding sections deal with philosophy and religion. We call them treatises because they are by no means "popular" works. The treatise on physics, for instance, plunges straight into the tensor calculus and its ramifications in relativity theory. Only a mathematician can read it. The section on astronomy, also, is thoroughly mathematical. These sections take up rather more than half the book and the layman will find them almost intelligible.

The succeeding sections, dealing with non-mathematical sciences, are not so inherently difficult. But the treatment is severe, simply because it is serious and thorough. Bishop Barnes is not writing in the hope of appealing to a large audience; he is addressing students. The upshot of this impressive achievement for the religious reader, is to be found at the end of the book. Bishop Barnes there states his belief that modern natural science does not conflict with religious belief. Indeed, he thinks that the twentieth century will see the gradual establishment of a new scientific orthodoxy which will be used as a background to religious belief.

* * *

Professor Bragg's book is much less severe. It is, in fact, a popular book of the very best kind on natural science. Light, the most fascinating of modern scientific studies, loses none of its fascination in this brilliant account. It is not many years ago that men thought that they understood all about light. Today, with the new discoveries, light has become what it was before—a mystery. In the early days of its study men thought that light consisted of little particles shot out by luminous bodies. This theory was replaced by the wave-theory, the theory that light consists of waves in a universal medium, filling all space, called the ether.

The baffling thing about present-day researches is that light is found to be both—it is a wave and a particle at one and the same time. Further, matter, which was supposed to consist of little particles, is found to have a wave-form also. These theories are not picturable, and in that fact resides their great difficulty for the lay mind. It is true, nevertheless, that for most purposes we can still use pictures, representing light by waves, and matter by particles. Professor Bragg's book shows the immense scope that still lies open to the pictorial imagination. The reader is never led into merely mathematical abstractions. Constantly the illuminating illustration, the beautiful and ingenious experiment, is brought before him. When Professor Bragg touches on the new theories it is for the purpose of showing the wonderful unification of nature that they have brought with them. As he says: "Light, visible and invisible, X-rays, the emissions of radio-active substances, electrons, matter itself, are now seen to have common properties and to be united in some manner which we do not yet fully understand."

Dr. Schauinsland is a German biologist who has here given the general outlook on life to which his studies have led him. It is a protest, sometimes vehement, against the materialism and "cocksureness" that still persist in some scientific circles. The author stresses what he calls the "irrational" element in life, which lies behind and beyond all research. The mystery of life, for instance, will always, he thinks, elude scientific investigation. It is not to be explained by the laws of physics and chemistry. And even if it were, it would still be a mystery, for behind the mystery of life lies the mystery of matter. Natural science can deal only with the rational. It is hemmed in by its assumptions and its method. The great problems of mankind lie outside its range.

* * *

Besides dealing with these general questions the author also gives a destructive analysis of the theory of natural selection as explaining the evolution of all known living forms. In this connection he mentions a number of interesting facts which will be new to most readers. His general attitude, of course, is not new. Darwinism has long been subjected to formidable criticism, but our author maintains, even, that there is a real gulf between man and the lower animals. Also, he is inclined to believe in the reality of the soul and of immortality. And he thinks that natural scientists who have come to conclusions similar to his own should not hesitate to publish them, since it was primarily due to natural scientists that a wave of materialism inundated the modern world. He feels it is the function of the modern man of natural science to rescue the masses from "materialism" on the one hand, and to prevent them from falling into superstitions on the other. The purpose of his book is to "show the masses anew that a mysterious ordering power, a logos, a reason, an all-pervading spirit of the universe, a god—name is sound and smoke—rules over nature, which permeates them, and in which their souls also participate."

J. W. N. SULLIVAN

Harcourt Brace has published an anthology of Lamb, entitled "Everybody's Lamb" and edited by A. C. Ward, with illustrations by Ernest H. Shepard. The volume is uniform with "Everybody's Boswell" and "Everybody's Pepys."

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. . Vladivostok

(Continued from Page 7)

Russo-Chinese relations, however, came upon bad days in 1926 and 1927. The Communist advisers to the Nationalist régime in China were bundled up and returned to Moscow. Diplomatic relations were broken off. They were resumed again last year. And the ill-concealed bitterness of the Japanese at their resumption indicates that Japan still regards Russia as her chief rival in the race for control of China.

But this bitterness had been fed by at least one other major development. In 1924, the Soviets came to an agreement with Chang Tso-lin, the Chinese dictator of Manchuria, on the Chinese Eastern Railway. By this agreement the management of this road—the cut-off for the Trans-Siberian—was vested in the hands jointly of the Chinese and the Russians. And Russia, thereby, moved back again toward a dominant position in northern Manchuria.

Obviously, Japan was not pleased. The opportunity to vent her displeasure did not come, however, until autumn of 1931 when Japan undertook the conquest of Manchuria. Such a conquest—to be a success—involved control of the Chinese Eastern. The Japanese now control it—although the property is still Russian. The present effort to bring about its sale by Russia to Japan appears to be in a stalemate, with neither party satisfied with things as they are or able to find mutually acceptable terms on which to change them.

Meanwhile the Russians have considerably changed their far-eastern tune. A year ago when the subject came up the spokesmen for the Soviets puckered their brows and, one gathers, shook a bit in their heavy Russian boots. When they had to say anything on the question they said it with a decidedly uncommunistic docility. Japan sent her airplanes across the Siberian frontier, moved her troops constantly closer to the border, interfered with Russia's fishing fleet off Vladivostok. And all these irritants the Soviets let pass without a single man-sized protest.

* * *

Today, however, docility has gone into the discard. It is the Soviets, now, who are employing what the diplomats call "firm language." The reasons for this change are several. For one thing, as already has been pointed out, the Soviet war bases in the Far East have been significantly strengthened. For another thing, a good harvest has helped to solve the question of food supply. And, most of all, the Soviets—in the last 12 months—have made f r i e n d s with their western neighbors.

A year ago, the small states along the European borders of Russia were anything but pro-Soviet. They were suspicious of Moscow and hostile toward what they believed to be Moscow's policies. And Moscow—being sensible—did not relish the idea of taking on an enemy in the East while there were so many at least potential enemies in the West. Consequently Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, the Soviet Foreign Minister, was given the job of making friends. For a year he has lived in a suitcase. His hand has been open to all comers. And the results have astonished the world. Pacts of nonaggression have been signed with most of Russia's western neighbors. A comradeship that is positively brotherly has developed with France. Today with the possible exception of Germany, Soviet Russia is on better terms with the nations of Europe than at any time since the revolution.

This position has been immeasurably strengthened by the recognition of Russia by the United States. Although the crisis in the East was probably not the chief factor in that move, there is no question that the establishment of friendly relations between the two powers which—next to Japan—have the largest stake in this area, is likely to have a decidedly salutary influence in the military councils of Japan.

In consequence, the Russian Government feels that, for the first time, it can afford to speak its real mind in the Far East. This outspeaking has had a decidedly bellicose sound. But it may, in the end, turn out to be the one thing necessary to keep the peace.

* * *

The Russians now have served notice on Japan that, if a war is due, Russia is ready for it. This does not mean that Russia would relish it. Such a conflict would destroy the fruits of the first and jeopardize the program of the second Five-Year Plan. A war would require the temporary abandonment of economic plans and the suffering and losses and disorganization that would follow would put the achievements of the present Russian régime in real peril.

Meanwhile, the Japanese militarists recognize that they have lost their great opportunity to move into eastern Siberia. The time for such a move was last spring, before Russia had had time to increase her Far Eastern defenses and while a lack of food further handicapped the Soviet Government at home. What might have been accomplished with relative ease nine months ago could only be accomplished now by a long-protracted struggle—a struggle which the experts figure would require that Japan put a million fighting men in the field.

In the meantime, there are some few signs that the hold of the ultra-militarists on the Government of Japan is slipping. At the end of October, Gen. Sadao Araki, Japanese War Minister, proposed, informally, a peace conference among the powers with a stake in the Far East, including the United States and Russia. Such a proposal from such a source was significant. It may and probably does indicate that the militarists, aware that their schemes have been thwarted, are now ready to talk a more conciliatory language.

Nevertheless, this crisis is by no means resolved. For the time being, winter, gripping all eastern Siberia, will keep the peace. The issues involved and the threat of war to settle them may reappear, again, with the spring thaw. They will reappear unless, in the interim, diplomats make some major strides toward the discovery of a compromise settlement that will remove the Chinese Eastern Railway from the realm of controversy and guarantee the integrity of Russia's eastern Siberian domains.

* * *

The average American has a more than ordinary stake in such a peaceful settlement. That stake, at present, may seem to be obscure. But, with war, it would not remain obscure for long. For whichever nation won that war, the first fruits of winning it would be the domination of the Far East—including the domination of China. America would hardly be unconcerned at the prospect of such domination by either power. If Japan won, the way would be opened—or so, at least, it would be made to appear—to a Japanese threat to the Philippines and the door would be closed, for the next half-century, to western participation in the economic and political development of China.

If Russia won, it would be pointed out that here was Communism resuming its march toward the conquest of the world—with the next scheduled stop in the Philippines and with Central and South America just over the horizon.

In fact, there is some basis for the conclusion of many observers that a war in eastern Asia would be more likely to involve the United States than a war in Europe.

It is for these reasons that the world, and the United States in particular, will keep an eye on Vladivostok and an interest in the issues that it symbolizes. The political weather in that part of the world, right now, is a storm-breeder. The storm, if it comes, will have Vladivostok as its center. But it is likely to have the North American continent on its fringes. Its prevention, therefore, is not wholly a Russo-Japanese problem, but a problem for every nation whose people are convinced that, for the time being, the world has had storms enough.

. . Sports

(Continued from Page 6)

Hamiltons, was elated when he bowled him out. Lady Jean and Lady Margaret, two of the daughters, dashed from wicket to wicket with as much enjoyment as any of their brothers. Many of the young men guests were excellent players, but they did not seem to mind playing with inferior ones. There were several middle-aged women who took their turns at bat.

Needless to say, such sport or practice could never develop a champion. But this game, and other games were played without such a motive. And after the game was finished, the players, over the teacups, would discuss the amusing and thrilling incidents of the play. The losers got just as much attention as the winners and, as a matter of fact, one forgot which side was the winner.

At first this attitude seemed to me juvenile in the extreme. I could not understand how so much enthusiasm could be generated when the results were to have so little importance. But gradually I began to get their point of view. They did not care so much about how good a player was so long as he "played cricket," that is, so long as he played the "square" game. This view is much more conducive to general interest in sport. Every player, regardless of ability, gets a pat on the back.

One finds the British athlete lasting longer in active sport than the American, largely because he does not need to keep at championship speed. He continues to play when he is no longer young. He enjoys the game. But in the United States athletes tend to lose interest when they have lost their skill and their laurels. The sport critics aim satiric arrows at the athlete who keeps on after passing his prime. He is called a "has been," "an old man walking on his heels," and other unseemly sobriquets.

These jibes, together with the negative suggestions they instill, discourage the athlete from going on. In England one may find a cricketer on the test match teams well over 50 years of age. General Poore, Clydesdale's uncle, was one such player. In America, a baseball player over 40 is almost a "freak." Dick Smith, our Oxford boxing coach, fought for and nearly won the heavyweight professional championship of England at 45. Yet Jack Dempsey, as the age of 37 is called the "Old Manassa Mauler."

Also we feature in America the necessity of huge gymnasiums, swimming pools, paid coaches, expensive training equipment. The new Yale Payne Whitney gymnasium is so large that British visitors cannot understand it. Mrs. Fellowes, the wife of Commodore Fellowes, who was in charge of the British Mt. Everest expedition, was recently taken through the building.

"Is this gymnasium for the whole United States or just for Yale?" she asked.

In the British Isles I do not remember seeing one "gym" of first class standard. At Oxford the boxers, fencers and gymnasts practiced in a small rented hall that was used for dancing by the town people at night. There are no paid coaches and, as far as equipment is concerned, a pair of shorts, shoes and a jersey will suffice to play any game, whether Rugby, rowing, or running.

There is a saying of the Duke of Wellington to the effect that the Battle of Waterloo was won on the cricket fields of Eton. When I first saw the tame game of cricket, it seemed to me that Waterloo must have been a very mild battle. Some cricket matches last three days. Tea during the game is customary. How could playing such a game win a battle? But the cricket fields of Eton and all their other sports teach the British to enjoy what they are doing. This develops persistency and a patient spirit.

In America, a younger country, emphasis is put on "pep" and "championships." Which ideal is right depends on the point of view. But I do wish we Americans could enjoy ourselves at our games as much as our cousins across the water do at theirs.

Forthcoming Articles

Next Week:

Arnold J. Toynbee recently returned to England from a visit to the United States, in the course of which he delivered a series of lectures at the Lowell Institute in Boston. Dr. Toynbee is director of studies in the Royal Institute of International Affairs and professor of the history of international relations in the University of London. He writes on "Nationalism: A Threat to Happiness."

Henri de Jouvenel, eminent French Senator and former Ambassador in Rome, explains the process of de-Balkanization which is taking place in the Balkans.

Coming Soon:

Salvador de Madariaga, now Spanish Ambassador in Paris, and a leading figure in the era which dawned with the overthrow of Alfonso XIII, discusses "Spain's Place in the World." Señor de Madariaga has had a varied career as engineer, professor of Spanish at Oxford, and statesman. He has been a prominent figure at League of Nations assemblies in Geneva in recent years.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

. . MacDonald

(Continued from Page 5)

so as not to involve the sitter's attention so much that he should crane his neck to look at his interrogator. For then Sir John would censure with a stiffer gruffness than any Speaker would dare to use against the leader of the House.

One chance remark definitely annoyed Sir John, for it made the Prime Minister answer it, facing me squarely. "How long will the National Government last?" I had inquired. "It has still three years to run and it will run those easily. I have never known a Cabinet working together in such a team spirit as the present one. We give and take, but we pull one line. Some people try to make out that we are divided. Of course, we have our differences and difficulties, but so had Gladstone, or Campbell-Bannerman. Read in Gavin's vivid biography of Joe Chamberlain on the rivalries of those days. But our team will pull through. The only danger which threatens it is the personal exhaustion of its members under the incomparable burdens of office."

The conversation goes on. Lady Lavery, as lively as she is beautiful, teases the Prime Minister, and Miss Ishbel, constant companion of her father, illuminates the constant pleasantries by approving flashes of her pearly white teeth. Turning once more later on to international topics, our host remarked: "There is no question so big that it cannot be solved, but the young generation is misled by impatience and superficiality. There are more machineries for world conciliation than there ever existed before. The new generation has every chance to make full use of them to the everlasting betterment of conditions." There is no weariness in the reproach, but infinite patience paradoxically mixed with almost burning earnestness.

* * *

I had to go to Lossiemouth for the vision of democracy's triumph which I beheld in Moray Street. Every hour I spent there those few days made its outline grow stronger into a reality as edifying as it was moving. "When I was walking back from Kirk with Jaymie last Sunday morning" . . . a school-master said. "When he comes to see me every New Year morning" . . . a little woman recounted. I raised my eyebrows but the villagers confirmed to me that every New Year's Day Mr. MacDonald's "first foots" as it is called here, brings a first call from him to those of his friends and acquaintances who are older than himself. It does not matter that he is the highest Councilor of the Crown and that they are humble fishing folk of a forgotten little port.

I came to Lossiemouth with the respect which every sensible foreigner has for that statesman of international repute who now holds the post of Prime Minister of Great Britain. In a few days—from what I saw and heard and witnessed around me—that respect has grown into veneration. Of his niche in the history of the world nobody will entertain any doubt. His name is bound to live forth among the greatest of a great succession of Prime Ministers. But whosoever meets him in the charming simplicity of his home may discover the real Ramsay MacDonald—that side of a public man's life which is least in the public eye, and which often bears the least scrutinizing—his dominating and everlasting impression will be that of one who in all his greatness is charmingly simple and who in all his sternness is an intensely lovable man!

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. . Propaganda

(Continued from Page 3)

2. Make every advertisement a considerable appeal to the people who are going to see it.

3. Draw your customers up through light beers to the stronger.

4. Remember that your advertising is to create a taste and not to sell direct.

5. Cultivate the editorial side assiduously, thoroughly and earnestly.

This sort of thing is very disingenuous, and we need not waste too much indignation on it. It is nevertheless desirable that people should be aware of these onslaughts on their mental integrity, and the best means of protection against them. They should be aware that the forces of self-interest are highly sophisticated, and working night and day to accomplish their ends. Moreover, they are out to create a public opinion that is favorable to their enterprise. Without necessarily being unethical, their methods will nevertheless be furtive and tendencious.

* * *

"The price of liberty is eternal vigilance." The very fact that so much so-called "free publicity" is handed in daily into newspaper offices is ground for the exercise of great care by newspaper readers, not to mention newspaper editors. According to the Editor and Publisher, the Washington Post on one day received 189,350 words of free publicity. How much, if any, of this "copy" it undertook to print is not stated, but probably the quantity was very small.

Newspaper readers must know *how* to read their newspapers, and how much to trust them. It is told of the Duke of Wellington that when a newspaper editor asked him for permission to view the coronation procession from the roof of Apsley House, the Duke replied that it was of no possible interest to himself whether the editor saw the procession or not. How easy must have seemed this opportunity of obtaining the editor's favorable regard! But what vigilance! Even greater vigilance is needed today, and those who no longer believe that the changing tides of international animosity and friendship are the manifestation of some cosmic fate need to watch their emotions, and see that they are not being exploited in one interest or another.

They should study those newspapers that have no ax to grind other than to supply a clear, objective account of the world events, and to maintain an independent outlook. Every individual who will study the facts for himself, think out conclusions, and discuss and criticize policies is helping to create a demand for something better than the sensational "dope" which it is so often said, quite erroneously, is "what the public wants."

One who does this is not likely to be caught by the kind of propaganda that has been hinted at above. He will also be quick to detect that other kind aimed at inflating national egotism, discouraging all hard thinking, and stimulating the meanest kind of parochialism.

This is democracy's deadliest foe, unremitting in its activity and very subtle in its methods. Yet, in spite of all the onslaughts made upon the public mind, its freedom of choice cannot be taken from it, and if at some points positions have seemed to be surrendered, in others there has arisen a highly developed critical faculty which is alert to detect and reject that which is unworthy of credence, and to insist that its voice shall be heard above error's din.

Some words by Mary Baker Eddy written in 1888 still ring out in clarion tones:

"Falsehood is on the wings of the winds, but Truth will soar above it. Truth is speaking louder, clearer, and more imperatively than ever. Error is walking to and fro in the earth, trying to be heard above Truth, but its voice dies out in the distance" (Miscellaneous Writings, 277:3).

It is true that the fundamental of liberty, which as Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler said recently is "written in indelible ink in the history of Great Britain and the United States," has been placed under a severe strain in recent times. But it will outride the storm because in the long run it is not human opinion even in its most concentrated essence that can effectively steer or deflect the destinies of the nations. Propaganda in whatever form will fall flat when confronted with a public opinion that is calm and informed and awake, and good citizenship will come to be regarded as synonymous with vigilant, purposeful optimism.

Over the Editor's Desk

M. Edouard Herriot's article on "France's Place in the World," in our issue of January 3, has been extensively quoted and commented upon. One letter suggests that France may be putting the cart before the horse in the field of foreign policy. This letter follows:

To The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

M. Edouard Herriot in the first issue of the Magazine Section says: "We wish to safeguard the strength, the soundness, and the security of France without losing the respect and if possible the friendship of all nations."

This statement, which has come in its essence from every nation in the world, suffers from the perversion born of clouded mortal vision. Let each nation seek first the "respect and friendship" of other nations and it need not fear the loss of its own "strength, soundness and security."

It is evident that the new Magazine Section is devoted to the relief of this clouded vision that is oppressing mankind. The new section is wonderfully concise, complete and altogether satisfying.

Paul B. Van Auker
Youngstown, Ohio.

Letters of commendation for the form and subject matter of the Magazine Section have poured in ever since the first number made its appearance, in a way which has been extremely gratifying. Many of these letters express gratitude for the service which such a publication can render in the field of international relations. Dr. Raymond Leslie Buell, President of the Foreign Policy Association, remarks that "it fills a really important need."

The following letter, from one who has for years been closely associated with organized efforts to promote peace and international amity, is typical of many.

To The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

Accept my congratulations upon the first number of the Weekly Magazine Section and upon your opportunity to contribute to international understanding.

The Christian Science Monitor in making this addition to its already admirable service is establishing a genuine medium for that mutual comprehension upon which peace must depend. A first number is only a foretaste of editorial policy; but I was much impressed with both the variety and character of the contents. With true journalistic instinct authoritative articles on important situations are mingled with cultural and personal sketches that serve to give reality to the international scene.

Sincerely yours,
Denys P. Myers.
Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy
Administered by Tufts College and Harvard University
Edwin Ginn Library.
Medford, Mass.

* * *

Favorable comments on the distinctive tone and elevating effect of the Marquis of Lothian's article on "Recovery" (January 3) have been too numerous to reproduce. Unfortunately space limitations make it necessary to omit many of the letters from this issue. It is proposed to print some of them in weeks to come.

* * *

Sketches of interesting persons have been especially well received. In an early issue Hugh Ross Williamson, editor of the Bookman, London, will present a word portrait of England's new Lord Privy Seal, Anthony Eden, whose activities as Sir John Simon's second at the Disarmament Conference, brought him into world prominence.

* * *

Frederick William Pethick-Lawrence, author of today's front page article, was financial secretary to the British Treasury from 1929 to 1931. He is the author of "This Gold Crisis," and other books on economic subjects. A prominent figure in the Labor Party, he took an important part in the campaign for woman suffrage in England.

John Sidney Braithwaite is the managing representative for Europe of The Christian Science Publishing Society, with headquarters in London.

Kees van Hoek is a Dutch journalist who has made a specialty of interviewing leading statesmen of various countries. Some of his sketches of outstanding personalities have appeared in the news columns of the Monitor.

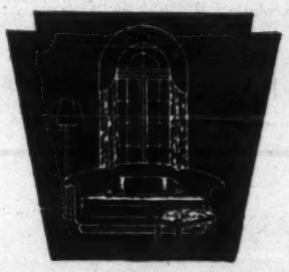
Eddie (E. P. F.) Eagan made a name for himself as an amateur boxer when he won the United States Army championship in France with the American Expeditionary Force. He recently spent a vacation in Russia, teaching the Soviet armies something about boxing. Mr. Eagan is an attorney in New York. He is a great supporter of the amateur ideal, as opposed to the professional, in sports.

Stanley High is the author of numerous books and articles on topics of current international interest. He has served as a correspondent in Europe for the Monitor, and is now contributing editor of the Christian Herald. His news talks over the radio have won him a wide circle of listeners.

Sisley Huddleston, who is now in the United States on a lecture tour which takes him from coast to coast, has covered a wide range of assignments in Europe for the Monitor. He has written numerous books on France and on general European subjects. The latest is entitled, "War, Unless . . ."

George Parker Winship, during a long career as librarian and book-lover, has written and edited numerous volumes dealing with the printing art and its finest manifestations throughout the centuries. As assistant librarian at the Widener Library of Harvard University, he has many rare books in his keeping.

BRISTOL, ENGLAND



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